Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

This TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

DEBUT OF M'LLE PAULINA CASTRI,

In her admirable role of Lucia.

[illegible]

To-morrow (Wednesday) IL TROVATORE.

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK ... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD ... Stage Manager.

RE-ENGAGEMENT

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

OF THE

Celebrated Vocalist,

TONY PASTOR!

Brilliant Programme

TO-NIGHT.

SCALE OF PRICES:

[illegible]

NOW ON EXHIBITION, A GALLERY OF

200 Original Oil Paintings,

By eminent living Artists, and Originals by the Old Masters, collected during the last thirty years, at

107 Lake Street.

Open from 9 A. M. till dusk. Admission—25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. N. B.—Will be open five or six weeks.

WM. BEBER.

ANTROBUS' PORTRAIT OF

GEN. GRANT,

Previous to leaving the city will be exhibited for TWO DAYS,

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 1st & 2d.

FREE.

The public are invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S

MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st, and every evening during the week. A splendid programme. [illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING,

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL PHYSICAL ARTICULALIST,

W. H. LESTER.

ROBINSON WILL RIDE FOUR BLOODED HORSES.

42 PERFORMERS,

Including Burrows, Kelly, Bordeau and Carr, CHAMPION GYMNASTS.

Benefit of the Poor of Chicago on Friday night.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART.

One week longer of the

Great Roaring Black Sea Lion Old Neptune.

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH

WILL DELIVER

Three Lectures

BEFORE THE

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

—AT—

BRYAN HALL,

February 24, 26 and 4th.

[illegible]

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

of the Chicago Turngemeinde at their new and most elegant Hall, on North Clark street, near Chicago avenue,

On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9th, 1864.

[illegible] THE COMMITTEE.

PHOENIX HALL,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

[illegible]

WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK,

Nos. 163, 165 and 167 Dearborn Street.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 3d and 4th, at 9½ A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a large invoice of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

[illegible]

ALSO—AN INVOICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at dwelling house [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

Superior Household Furniture,

CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

TRADE SALE OF

Hardware, Files, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we shall sell [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF

100 Crates of Crockery by the Crate,

AT AUCTION.

At our salesrooms, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The brick store 181 State street. [illegible]

TO RENT—To a small, neat, tidy family, [illegible]

TO RENT—The basements of 104 and 106 Randolph street. [illegible]

TO RENT—At 75 Monroe street, a furnished room without board [illegible]

TO RENT.—A House of eight rooms [illegible]

TO RENT.—Lower part of a two story house [illegible]

TO RENT—The building known [illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS [illegible]

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VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864. NUMBER 205.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news from the South via Richmond is in the highest degree important. As conclusive proof of the extremity of the rebels, we now have Gen. Lee's order to his half-starved ragamuffins, eking out their short rations with orations, as if empty vauntings of an infamous cause would fill empty bellies. Then, too, we have thrilling proof of the prevalence of discontent and mutiny in the rebel armies, caused by privation and distrust in their cause. The garrison of Fort Morgan, the principal defense of Mobile Bay, break out into revolt, and turned the guns of the fort upon the rebel war vessels sent down to quell the uprising. The mutineers seem to have been overpowered by a surprise, and were shot; but the leaven of their example will extend its influence far and wide. Further than this, the tone of the rebel press, the action of the rebel Congress, has much the tone of a forlorn collection of the survivors on a sinking pirate vessel, debating ways and means to keep above water a little longer.

The Federal force at Pascagoula, Mississippi, is so located as readily to co-operate with the movement that is being made across the State, doubtless to crush Mobile. From the tenor of the dispatches, elsewhere, it looks as if there were forces at work both within and without for rebel discomfiture in that quarter.

The result of the Hale investigation will be salutary if it henceforth remind our Legislators that there are public decencies to be observed that sometimes conflict with their private professional interests. The spectacle of an United States Senator, with his pocket plump with fees, pleading for the release of a rebel, or a peculator upon the government is not a pleasant nor honorable one.

Gold in New York was dull and declining yesterday at 157 1-8.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of the sale of six hundred stand of the city arms, as recommended by the Mayor.—*Council proceedings of yesterday.*

Why not extend this Copperhead scheme, and let Comisky go south of the army lines to peddle these arms to his friends in Dixie? It is astonishing what a fine moral effect these very arms have had upon our home traitors. No wonder they desire to get rid of them. But is it safe or wise thus to disarm the city? These are perilous times. Mob violence only slumbers in all great cities. Property owners are directly interested that these arms be not sold.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, petitions Congress for the Immediate Abolition of Slavery. That is what the people are waiting for. Aim a blow straight at the accursed heart of this rebellion. Land a six hundred pound shell directly in the enemy's camp. Let it be done. The age is ready for it. The hour is ripe for the utter destruction at the hand of Law, of an accursed and embodied blight on all Law and Humanity. Gov. Yates certainly speaks for Illinois in this matter.

Allen the rebel sympathizer who disgraces Logan's old district, taunts Anderson of Kentucky with having been elected by the aid of bayonets. No thanks to this Allen and his gang that every loyal Illinois congressman was not similarly elected. Had the ballot they meant, been of a growth corresponding with its malignity, ballot-boxes in this State would long ago have become safe only under federal guard.

It seems after all that Gov. Gamble, just deceased, is the only endorser of Schofield.

The rebels in Virginia are certainly menacing the Upper Potomac region with a visitation that threatens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on which a bridge has already been burned by them.

The Indian war in Minnesota has just received a fresh quietus in the capture of two of the most pestilent chiefs, under circumstances that may get us into diplomatic difficulties if our British cousins choose to be squeamish in the matter.

THE RUN ON THE SAVINGS BANK.

A fire in a rick-yard is of more peril than the simple share, that falls to the owner thereof, if other stacks are in danger. The public are directly interested in putting down the conflagration of the smallest building, even though the owner is insured, because the fire may spread to other buildings. A panic among depositors is like a fire in dry grass. A causeless run upon a bank is a conflagration at work upon public interests, and attacking that confidence which underlies all commercial transactions. The run upon the Savings Bank is to be deprecated for general as well as private reasons.

The business public know this bank to be sound. Its owners produce ample proof of ability to pay every dollar. They are sure to pass through this ordeal unshaken. But, unfortunately, the small depositors on its list are precisely of a class the most difficult of access, and hardest to convince of this fact. Their fear is contagious. One runs because another runs. One calls frantically for his deposit because others do, and each is unwilling to be the last in the race.

Viewing the run as purely causeless, and aware of the evils any such event may entail upon the community, we urge it as the duty of the many who are assured of the stability of the bank to use their influence upon all within their reach affected by this panic, advising them to sacrifice nothing, not even the time wasted in seeking their turn at the bank counter. Many who draw their deposits will be puzzled to know what to do with them, and cannot easily find a safer course than to return them to the bank again.

TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VETERANS.

A Sketch of Their Services.

The opportune arrival in our city of Col. John Mason Loomis, makes the publication of the following record of his gallant regiment timely and appropriate:

The 26th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry arrived at Camp Butler on the evening of the 19th ult., direct from "the front" at Scottsboro', Ala., being the first regiment from the 15th corps, Maj. Gen. Logan's, to re-enlist—consequently the first one that came to enjoy their well-earned furlough. And after an absence of nearly thirty months they bring back 450 veterans out of the 900 men, who, on the final organization composed the regiment. Add the "absent on furlough, wounded at Tunnel Hill," and the detailed men counted, shows an aggregate of over 650 men for duty, of which not twenty in all have been recruited since the final organization of the regiment—a record which speaks volumes for the care and efficiency of the officers as well as for the *material* of which the rank and file is composed.

The following is a brief outline of its original and present roster, personnel and services:

ORIGINAL ROSTER.

[illegible]

COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS.

[illegible]

Of the above, the first seven companies only were organized when Colonel Loomis was placed in command of them, and *armed with hickory sticks* they were hurried off in August, 1861, to the defense of Quincy, at that time threatened with an attack from Price, Mart Green and their allies. The remaining three companies, received there [illegible]

... price, record of which is found in the changes of the

PRESENT ROSTER.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—John Mason Loomis.
Lieutenant Colonel—Robert A. Gillmore.
Major—John B. Harris.
Surgeon—Frank W. Reilly.
1st Assistant Surgeon—Samuel A. Sheldon.
Adjutant—Edward A. Tucker.
Quartermaster—Charles E. Spring.

COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS.

COMPANY A—Captain, Benjamin F. Holm; 1st Lieutenant, S. Noble King; 2nd Lieutenant, Charles E. Linster.

COMPANY B—Captain, James P. Davis; 1st Lieutenant, William Polk.

COMPANY C—Captain, Owen W. Walls; 1st Lieutenant, James Maines.

COMPANY D—Captain, George W. Kerlin; 1st Lieutenant, Calvin A. Foster; 2nd Lieutenant, Asahel Carson.

COMPANY E—Captain, John S. Lothrop; 1st Lieutenant, Ralph W. Buchanan; 2nd Lieutenant, Asabert Osborn.

COMPANY F—Captain, John H. Foltz; 1st Lieutenant, Samuel M. Custer; 2nd Lieutenant, Ezekiel S. Cusick.

COMPANY G—Captain, Bernard Flynn.

COMPANY H—Captain, Charles F. Wirtz; 1st Lieutenant, T. W. Allen.

COMPANY I—Captain, Washington C. Cassell; 1st Lieutenant, John W. Kelly; 2nd Lieutenant, Oscar Dunlap.

COMPANY K—Captain, Ira J. Bloomfield; 1st Lieutenant, John B. Bruner; 2nd Lieutenant, Thomas E. Ludwig.

Raised from the State at large, as is the 26th, of course the Capital was the most appropriate place of rendezvous during their reorganization, and there they won the most unbounded encomiums from the citizens, prepossessed though these were in the reception of their own Seventh. But the correct, soldierly bearing of the Twenty-Sixth, its orderly deportment and gentlemanly manners, created an enthusiastic regard for the men who, in the license of soldiers forgot not the amenities of citizens. A writer in one of the local papers says:

"The characteristic of the regiment is not dash—is not the *elan* of the Zouave, nor the fiery enthusiasm which sometimes answers as well as a more sterling and enduring courage—but it is intrepidity, cool, disciplined and tenacious. It was this quality which held them nine long days in the trenches at Tiptonville, in mud and water, in midwinter, exposed to rebel sharpshooters, and themselves unable to return a shot; it was this that held them nine *longer hours* under the converging fire of eighteen heavy Napoleon and Parrott guns, and musketry and 'sharpshooters innumerable,' at 'Tunnel Hill,' until Sherman, the war-worn 'regular,' with all his West Point predilections thick upon him, swore they were worthy to fight with his Old Thirteenth; and it was this that led them, toil-worn and battle-scarred, bare-footed and ragged from the unprecedented march to the relief of Burnside, to take the initiative in their Corps in the work of re-enlisting—spreading such a wild-fire of enthusiasm, that in one entire Division (Gen. Ewing's) there are not more than fifty men eligible for the veteran service who are not in to 'see this thing through'—and of these fifty, a large majority enter the Invalid Corps."

PERSONNEL OF THE STAFF.

Our own city claims a fair share of the Staff Officers, the Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Surgeon being well-known citizens of Chicago.

John Mason Loomis, now the ranking Colonel from the State, took no mean military reputation into the field with him, at the outset. At the early age of eighteen he was already captain of the company of militia which held their annual "trainings" in his native place—Windsor, Conn., a position which he signalized by causing the arrest of some score or more of its most prominent citizens, among them the father of ex-Gov. Seymour of New York. These wealthy burghers he arrested for a violation of the militia laws, and marching them to Hartford, he confined them in prison, made their infraction a test question, and finally succeeded, by his boldness, persistence and tact, in obtaining the repeal of the odious militia enactments.

Coming west in one of the intervals of his then occupation,—captain of a clipper in the East India trade—he was, of course, tempted; entered into the lumber business in Milwaukee in 1844, and finally, outgrowing our jealous sister of bricks, removed to Chicago in 1852–3, and was soon at the head of one of the largest lumber firms in the North West.

His connection with the old "Light Guard," when that company was the acme of military excellence west of the New York "Seventh," was but the preparation for the sterner drama in which, for the past two years and a half he has borne such a glorious part, and we are glad to notice, as will be seen by reference to another column, that the remaining members of the "Guard" recognize the glory he has shed upon the old company.

The same rigidity of discipline, the same enthusiastic devotion to everything which becomes his duty, no matter how trifling the detail, now exacting the observance, which marked him as a train-band captain, but now infused with a living, earnest patriotism, and combined with an almost paternal care and interest in his men, a personal bravery which knows no fear, a coolness and fertility of resource in danger and emergency have characterized him as one of our most successful brigade commanders,—a position which his eagles have held for over two years. A round dozen of well-fought battle-fields have certainly earned him his stars.

Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gilmore, son-in-law of Robert S. Wilson, is at present just recovering from a severe wound received at Tunnel Hill. He was also severely wounded at Corinth, and we expect to hear of his being wounded in his next—if there are any particularly exposed places into which the 26th must be led. An excellent gymnast, an expert rider, and brave to recklessness, Gilmore's friends pity only the *seceshs*, when he happens to meet them.

Major John B. Harris, is a Tennessean by birth, but has resided in old Sangamon county long enough to become a thorough sucker. His bravery at Tunnel Hill, where he was in command of the entire line of skirmishers, elicited the special admiration of Maj. Gen. Sherman. He is as modest as he is brave, true as steel, and the boys swear by him.

Formerly of, and popularly known in connection with the city press, then a student of medicine here, in the office of Drs. Andrews and Johnson. Early in his professional career, Dr. Reilly became attached to the Medical Staff of the army, as Assistant Surgeon to the 26th Illinois. He saw his first field service at Pittsburg Landing, and while in the courageous and zealous discharge of his duties, he himself received a painful wound; a Minie ball passing through his leg. Immediately upon his recovery he again entered upon his duties with the 45th, with which regiment he remained for some months, winning high encomiums for his faithful and intelligent services. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to his present position.

Samuel A. Sheldon, First Assistant Surgeon, was appointed to the regiment in March. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, and left a lucrative practice in one of our northern counties to enter the service. He carried the regiment through from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, successfully—the Surgeon being absent on detached duty. He is a universal favorite, and possesses the confidence of the men in an unusual degree.

The Adjutant, Edward A. Tucker, was so badly wounded at Tunnel Hill, that his life was despaired of, and even now it is doubtful if he ever recovers sufficiently for field service. The loss of his services to the regiment is a severe one.

Charles E. Spring, the Quartermaster, is an excellent officer, "a good judge of a hoss," and the boys think he "could keep a hotel" if he wanted to.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Lee's Late Order to the Hungry Rebel Soldiers.

A Great Revolt in Mobile Harbor, at Fort Morgan.

MATTERS IN DIXIE—REBEL PRISONS AND CONGRESS.

Latest from the Indian War—Capture of the Two Chiefs.

REBEL RAID ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

MILITARY AND CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, Petitions Congress for the Immediate Abolition of Slavery.

AND ALL THE PEOPLE WILL SAY AMEN.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1864.

Col. Powell, 2d West Virginia cavalry; Capt. Jas. Galt, of Sterling, Ill., Quartermaster in the 2d Division, 6th Army Corps; and Capt. Stanton, of Ohio, 10th Regular Infantry, have arrived from Libby Prison. Powell is paroled for thirty days to effect an exchange with the rebel Col. Lee.

The others are paroled absolutely on the usual terms, not to give information of rebel army movements.

Maj. White, the Pennsylvania Republican Senator is confined in the Penitentiary at Salisbury, N. C. Sawyer and Flinn are now treated like other prisoners.

The rebels are believed to have tried to feed the prisoner officers as well as possible. There are 1,100 officers in six rooms in the Libby, but generally in good spirits.

Seven or eight thousand privates are confined on Belle Isle. They have had no meat for a fortnight.

The depreciation of rebel currency is 8 per cent daily. The difference between greenbacks and Confederate scrip is twenty or thirty to one. Wood is sixty dollars per cord. Newspapers are thirty cents apiece.

The Richmond papers of the 28th and 29th ult., give the consolidated report of all the hospitals in the department of Virginia, which shows that from September, 1862, to December, 1863, 293,167 patients were admitted; of these 10,248 died, 4,446 deserted, and 4,441 were discharged.

The *Examiner* contains an extremely spicy correspondence between E. A. Pollard and J. M. Daniels, editors, and Congressman De Garonette. The latter challenged Daniels for editorial strictures for which Pollard had avowed the responsibility.

Daniels refused to fight, and referred the challenger to Pollard. The matter was finally brought to the notice of the courts, which interfered, the trial attracting general notice.

The following dispatch appears in the papers of the 29th:

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 27.—A meeting of Morgan's men, held at Decatur yesterday, passed resolutions ignoring the partial convention of Kentuckians held at Dalton. The following ticket was nominated, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 16th prox.: 1st District, Wm. B. Macken; 2d, John D. Morris; 3d, C. J. Sheltatt; 4th, J. R. Barrick; 5th, Thomas Napier; 6th, T. L. Burnett; 7th, —— Bruce; 8th, J. T. Pickett; 9th, E. M. Bruce; 10th, J. W. Moore; 11th, T. B. Monroe; 1 th, J. M. Elliott.

A despatch from Orange Court House, January 27th, announces the re-enlistment of Gen. R. D. Johnston's brigade for the war—the first in Lee's army.

The rebel House Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill amending army substitutes bill by making a distinction in favor of persons now, or in 1863, engaged by their own labor, or in superintending the labor of others, in producing supplies for the army and country.

There is little doubt, says the *Dispatch*, of the bill substantially as reported. Both Houses of the rebel Congress have passed a bill doubling the salaries of Government clerks in Richmond. A joint resolution of thanks to Beauregard and his army passed the rebel House.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to punish theft, pillage and robbing when committed by Confederate soldiers.

Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, declines responding to the call of a meeting of Kentuckians in Georgia to represent them in the rebel Congress, on the ground that he no longer is a resident of Kentucky; that non-residents cannot, under the Constitution, represent constituents.

The following dispatches are from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 29th:

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch from Brookhaven, dated the 27th, says that on the 23d Gen. Wirt Adams' cavalry entered Satartia, near Natchez, capturing 35 prisoners, 50 wagons and teams and a lot of cotton going to Natchez, and about 80 negroes.

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Jan. 27.—Nothing new to-day. The bass drums of the enemy were heard at noon, yesterday, on Horn Island. Last night a side wheel gunboat passed to westward. Southern newspapers announce the resumption of active operations by our forces in Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following order was recently issued to the rebel army in Virginia by its commanding General. The necessity of such an appeal is significant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, January 22.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.—The Commanding General considers it due to the army to state that the temporary reduction of rations has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of those charged with its support. Its welfare and comfort are objects of his constant and earnest solicitude, and no effort has been spared, to provide for its wants. It is hoped the exertions now being made will render the necessity but of short duration, but the history of our army has shown that the country can require no sacrifice too great for its patriotic devotion.

Soldiers, you tread with no unequal steps the road by which your fathers marched through suffering, privation and blood, to independence. Continue to emulate, in the future, as you have in the past, their valor in arms, their patient endurance of hardships, their high resolve to be free, which no trial could shake, no bribe seduce, no danger appal, and be assured that the just God, who crowned their efforts with success, will, in His own good time, send down His blessings upon you. (Signed.) R. E. LEE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—The flag of truce steamer New York arrived last evening. Four Union officers—one Colonel and three Captains—were sent down on their parole by the rebel Government. About twenty refugees from Richmond arrived to-day, *via* Yorktown.

Richmond papers to the 29th are received. The *Enquirer* of that date contains the following:

MOBILE, Jan. 28.—Twelve transports have passed down the Mississippi within the past two days. Gen. Sherman and his staff accompanied them.

The *Enquirer* of the 26th has the following:

PASCAGOULA, Jan. 25.—The enemy's gunboats, with six transports, entered the mouth of the river on the 7th inst., and proceeded up the river, taking possession of Mobleville and four mills, which our forces neglected to burn. They threw out pickets to the Covington road, within two miles of the town, and also on the Madisonville road, on the east side of the river. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels sunk in the river by our authority. Our forces withdrew towards Franklinton. Four gunboats were in sight yesterday—three of Round Island—the others have proceeded towards Ship Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Richmond papers contain an account of the running ashore and burning by her crew of the blockade runner Vesta, with a valuable cargo of army supplies, including a splendid uniform for Gen. Lee, from admirers in London. This occurred near Wilmington on the 10th of January. The Vesta was a new double screw steamer, on her first voyage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The following are extracts from Richmond papers:

"Two Yankee gunboats ascended the Chowan river as far as Hornellsville, Hartford county, North Carolina, and landed 300 men, who burned several houses and destroyed 10,000 pounds of government bacon. Rebel accounts report that several of them were killed by our cavalry while returning to their boats.

"The health of A. H. Stevens was improving.

"The small pox had appeared at Saulsbury, N. C. It was abating at Danville, as also among the Union prisoners.

"Eighteen Yankee prisoners had escaped from Richmond."

The Richmond papers have articles on our Presidential election, and the chances of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant; and on the spring campaign in Virginia, of which they suppose Grant to be the author.

The *Examiner* has an important leader. It says:

The time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of the Southern armies. Beyond recovering lost positions of territory the true policy now is to risk nothing. Our means of subsistence have been too far exhausted to admit of any other than defensive tactics, that have become with us now a simple question of endurance with the South. The duration of the war is simply a question of a continued supply of food for the people and the army. The South can hold out indefinitely, if at the eleventh hour she does not go mad. The Richmond Congress can bring her to subjugation in six months more by conscripting her present producing classes, and throwing them into an unclad and unfed army. The great want is food and clothing. The first duty of the government is to provide these supplies, and if they are not provided except by weakening the army, the alternative must be adopted, of resting with small-er armies, using the tactics of Fabius, and the strategy of defense.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A special to the *Post* says: Mr. Kitchen, member of Congress from the Martinsburg (Va.) district, was driven from his home, on Sunday last, by an incursion of rebel roughriders.

The trains are to-day running regularly on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, though there are rumors of a raid at Martinsburg.

Rumors of a rebel raid on Martinsburg, Va., are founded on the fact that a rebel force made some indication of moving that way, and Gen. Kelly has taken precautions to meet them.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the rumor that the rebel Imboden had crossed the Potomac was a canard.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The *Bulletin* has received the following dispatch from Gov. Curtin:

Your telegram is the first notice that I have received of a rumor of raid across the Potomac by Imboden.

Gen. Couch would give me information if any such thing occurred or was threatened.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Information from the upper Potomac, to-night, indicates that the rebels are making a great effort to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Telegraph lines were cut about noon to-day east of Cumberland, and bridges at the North Branch and Patterson creek burned. There was some fighting at the latter point. It is feared that an attack would be made on Martinsburg. The rebel force was about 500 strong, under Gen. Rosser, that made the attack on Patterson creek and North Branch. After burning these bridges they moved in the direction of New Creek.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A Harrisburg (Pa.) special to the New York *Tribune* says: "A report prevails to-night that Imboden crossed the Potomac three miles below Hancock, and was aiming at Chambersburg and the Cumberland valley, and will reach Harrisburg, if possible. He has no artillery or infantry except two sections of a 6-pound battery. There is no adequate force to pursue or intercept him.

The *Tribune's* army dispatch says:

On the statement of a contraband that the rebel Stuart's cavalry were concentrated on the western slope of Thoroughfare Mountain, a reconnoitering party of Merritt's cavalry went there and found no truth in the affair. Rumor says a force of rebels was recently seen constructing two bridges across the Rapidan, but nothing definite was received.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 2, 1864.

Both houses of the Legislature adjourned yesterday, to attend the funeral of Gov. Gamble in St. Louis to-morrow.

Lieutenant Governor Hall's message to the Legislature, announcing the death of Gov. Gamble, concludes as follows:

"My chief and constant efforts shall be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. In doing this, I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, Congress or our Generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections to whatever I may consider blameworthy acts of either, to a more propitious period, and trust to a cordial support of the Government of the United States to contribute to the restoration of peace.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—The Court of Inquiry in the case of Generals Crittenden and McCook commenced its session here yesterday. Major Generals Hunter and Cadwallader, and Brigadier General S. Wadsworth, compose the court. Colonel Schriver is Recorder.

General Burbridge is at the Louisville Hotel. Among the Galt House guests are Major Generals Hunter, Cadwallader, Stoneman, Schofield, Crittenden and McCook, Brigadier Generals Wadsworth, Allen, and Chaplain, and Rear-Admiral Porter.

Major Generals Grant and Rosecrans will arrive at the Galt House from St. Louis to-day.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2, 1864.

A resolution to adjourn on Thursday passed both Houses to-day.

The House Select Committee on the bounty question reported the bill, to which there are sundry amendments. There is great difficulty in making it cover all the cases which have come before the Legislature, and in fact it cannot be done.

Several local bills have been introduced for special cases, and are now before the Legislature.

The railroad bills are amended so as to require the making of the road bed, the delivery of the cross ties at the track, the building of bridges, and the construction of culverts and cattle guards by the companies before the bonds voted and issued by the people along the line of such roads shall be delivered to those companies.

The House passed the Lawton and Paw Paw Railroad to Illinois; and the Senate, after amending them, as above indicated, passed the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and the Lansing and Amboy, and Grand Traverse Railroad bills.

The soldiers' suffrage was the special order in the Senate, and the majority and minority reports were submitted. A final vote was not reached. To-morrow, unless unforeseen complications arise, it will pass.

The Finance Committee, through its able chairman, Col. Grosvener, have brought forward bills to meet the contemplated increase of State bounty and volunteers, and to pay the interest thereon.

The additional call for troops by the President, meets with the unqualified approval of the Republican members, while others do not object. Copperheadism here seems to be of a much milder form now than was expected last winter.

Hon. H. T. Backus speaks on public questions at the State House to-night.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Feb. 2, 1864.

The Senate concurred in a resolution relative to visiting charitable institutions in Milwaukee. Also refused to recede from an amendment to Starks' resolution. Bills were passed to facilitate the procuring of evidence outside the limits of the State making deposit of papers in a post office properly directed to any clerk of a court equivalent to filing them, and authorizing plaintiff to be sworn and examined on his own behalf when the defendant fails to appear.

In the Assembly a resolution was adopted providing for aiding volunteers' families. The Assembly concurred in the Senate resolution providing for the encouragement of emigration.

Four hundred and forty recruits left to-day for regiments on the Mississippi. During the month of January there were about 2,500 recruits mustered into the United States service in Wisconsin.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 2, 1864.

The steamer Diadem, with 795 bales of cotton, came from Memphis this afternoon. She had on board the 11th Illinois infantry, re-enlisted and now en route for home, on furlough.

Memphis news is of no importance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Advices from Memphis state that the 16th army corps are preparing for a movement to attack the rebels in Mississippi, and secure large stores of corn and forage on the way to Mobile. Some 1200 cavalry are concentrated at Corinth, to participate in this movement.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Feb. 2, 1864.

Volunteering continues unabated in the central and western parts of the State. Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Vandever to report to Gov. Stone, at this place, to reorganize the veteran Iowa regiments. Gov. Stone has designated Davenport as the General's headquarters for that purpose, and the General has left for that place.

The 1st Iowa cavalry have re-enlisted to a man.

Both Houses have passed the bill repealing the law of 1851 depriving colored persons of the right to live in this State.

John B. Gough is invited to visit Des Moines and deliver one or more lectures, by a resolution of the General Assembly, adopted to-day.

W. W. Walker, of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, is at the Savery.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2, 1864.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Stevens introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, that we heartily approve of the action of the President in calling for 500,000 more men. That we believe that this is a time above all others since the commencement of the war, when a vigorous and aggressive policy is needed, and when such a policy will be productive of greater importance of result, and we trust that our citizens will respond to this new appeal to their loyalty and patriotism, as they ever have before, with cheerfulness and alacrity.

Resolutions nominating President Lincoln were made the order for Thursday afternoon.

A bill was passed appropriating $5,000 for our sick and disabled soldiers.

In the House a motion to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d was tabled.

Senator Nicols, of this city, introduced a series of resolutions to-day endorsing the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. The 1st announces great confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and statesmanship of the President. The 2d eulogizes his Administration, and says it deserves the approval of the Legislature and people. The 3d commends the Emancipation Proclamation. The 4th cordially endorses the amnesty proclamation, and concludes as follows:

For these reasons we recommend our honored President to the people of Minnesota and the country, for re-election to the office which he at present fills with such distinguished ability.

An insignificant Copperhead gave notice of debate, and they lie over under the rule. They will probably pass, through there may be some verbal amendments.

The 2d Minnesota regiment has been ordered to rendezvous at Winona instead of Fort Snelling, and to be ready to march on the 1st day of next month. The small-pox has appeared at Fort Snelling, but precautionary measures were promptly taken to prevent its spread.

Minnesota's quota under the last call is about 2,000. We lack 1,800 of having filled the October call.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *Post* says: We have trustworthy information that Gen. Gillmore will come North in about two weeks. He is now at Hilton Head, and everything in his department has settled down into the old routine. Several of the best regiments of Gillmore's force have been sent elsewhere, and others are preparing to follow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1864.

The Senate Finance Committee reported at 3 o'clock on the the Internal Revenue bill. Wood's amendment taxing stock on hand was stricken out entirely, and the following scale of taxes on distilled spirits adopted:

Sixty cents up to the 1st of July.
Seventy cents from the 1st of July to the 1st of January next.
Eighty cents after the 1st of January.
The same scale as to imported spirits.

The additional tax of twenty cents on rectified was stricken out, and one-half cent tax on cotton on hand stricken out. The additional forty cent tax on spirits heretofore imported was also stricken out. The principle adopted by the Committee is to make all taxes prospective, and increase them so that the Government will not lose by it.

A discovery was made to-day that the following resolution had been interpolated in the Senate journal and *Congressional Globe* as having been reported by the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, That the facts disclosed before the Committee not showing a violation of law or official duty by Mr. Hale, as a Senator, they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Trumbull stated that no such resolution had been reported by the Committee, and he moved that the interpolation be stricken out, which was done. No explanation of the mystery has been offered.

The following is the Select Committee of the House on Western Armories: Kellogg of Michigan, Morehead of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Arnold of Illinois, Dawes of Massachusetts, McDowell of Indiana, Randall of Kentucky, Loan of Missouri, and Eldridge of Wisconsin.

It is thoroughly ascertained that the only recommendation on file at the War Office, for the promotion of Gen. Schofield to a Major Generalship, is from Gov. Gamble.

It is expected that one year five per cent notes will be ready to-morrow. They have no coupons, and will be paid over the counter like greenbacks; though it is not fully decided, it is almost certain, they will be dated on the day of the issue of each, so as to draw interest therefrom, to be paid at maturity.

It is understood that a bill, prepared with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, will soon be introduced, amending that section of the law of the last Congress which leaves to Secretary Chase's discretion, within limits, ten and forty years time bonds to run so as to require them to be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at the expiration of ten years, and payable at all events in forty years.

The House Judiciary Committee was instructed, to-day, to inquire whether in consequence of the condition of the country any obstacles exist to the meeting of the Electoral College, and the Constitutional election of President, such as to require legislation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1864.

The Arkansas delegation have prepared a statement which they propose to lay before the public. It reviews the past and present condition of affairs in Arkansas, and embodies an indirect protest against lionizing General Gantt, whom they describe as a man whose hands are still reeking with the blood of loyalists, and who cannot be trusted.

The House refused, by four majority, to order the previous question on Blair's resolution, for a Select Committee to investigate the Secretary of the Treasury trade regulation concerning the commercial interruption of the Mississippi valley, &c. All the Opposition voted for it, and but few if any Republicans.

Mr. Grimes made a strong speech to-day in reply to Hale's recent attack on the Navy Department, in the course of which, he introduced a letter from Donald McKay, highly complimenting the new naval sloops, and characterizing Edward N. Dickerson as a monomaniac, whose engineering efforts have all been complete failures. Mr. Grimes said that $22,000,000 in the naval estimates, were based upon the supposed unfriendly relations of foreign powers last October, which no longer exist. That, taking into consideration the difference in paper and specie currency, and the high rates of pay in the naval service, and established by Congress, the estimates were not comparatively greater than those in France. He gave elaborate statistical information on this point, and also on the comparative rates of speed of vessels of the different naval powers. He also reviewed the career of the pirate Alabama, whose speed is only eleven knots. The speech attracted much attention in the Senate.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Enrollment bill, agreed to the first four sections.

Holman offered an amendment to the 5th section, abolishing all commutation, pending which, the House adjourned.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa endeavored to offer an amendment abolishing substitutes also. Both questions are to be voted on to-morrow.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended, in the Hale report, the passage of a law prohibiting Members of Congress acting as counsel in cases where the United States is a party.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1864.

The Senate Judiciary Committee did not report any testimony in the Hale case, nor do they answer the specific inquiry of the resolution whether Hale has been guilty of conduct inconsistent with duties as Senator. After reciting certain facts they say Mr. Hale's hesitancy in taking hold of Hunt's business is a good illustration of the impropriety of his act, but as he committed no violation of law or official duty, the Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. No reference is made in the report to Hale's alleged effort to get Hunt's parole changed.

The reply of the Secretary of War to the Senate resolution concerning the purchase of the steamer Niagara, formerly pronounced unseaworthy, by the Senate Investigating Committee on General Banks' expedition, transmitted the report to the Quartermaster General stating that he bought the Niagara for $30,000, for the Lower Mississippi service, her owners to deliver her at New Orleans.

Senator Howe introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of erecting light houses for the benefit of lake commerce on Port Peninsula, Michigan, and at the mouth of Fox River, Wisconsin.

It is no longer imprudent to say that Gen. Sherman, upon being sent from East Tennessee to the Lower Mississippi Valley, had orders to take the offensive in Mississippi.

There is no evidence to sustain the assertion that the Senate Military Committee will report in favor of Gen. Schofield's confirmation. The question is postponed till next Wednesday, when the matter is likely to be decided. Hitherto the Committee has been strongly opposed to Schofield. The present disposition of the Senate is uncertain.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1864.

The Committee on Ways and Means are still engaged upon the appropriation bills.

Final action on the further amendment of the internal revenue law is likely to be postponed until Congress disposes of the pending whisky bill, and the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with accompanying tables, are printed.

The House Naval Committee will very soon commence investigations into various serious charges against the Navy Department under the resolution introduced by H. Winter Davis and Fenton, of New York.

Fenton's bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears due for service rendered by wounded and disabled soldiers, reported from the Committee on Claims, and was passed almost unanimously by the House to-day, in spite of the protest of Schenck, on the ground that both houses should wait till the Military Committee should report, to which the bill was referred. It provides that upon the death of a private or officer, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to immediately make reports in triplicate thereof, specifying the date, place, and cause, and embracing full military history of the deceased to the Adjutant General and Surgeon General, and the Second Auditor is required, upon proper proofs of heirship, immediately to issue a certificate for all sums due deceased, which shall be paid by any Paymaster in the army. In cases of death in hospital, it is the duty of surgeons to make triplicate reports, with a descriptive list of the deceased, if he has one.

Section 2d makes it the duty of commanding officer to furnish every enlisted person sent to hospital sick or wounded with full descriptive list. Neglect to perform this duty, or that combined by 1st Section, subjects him to dismissal from service.

Section 3 provides for the adjustment by the Committee on Pensions of all claims for bounties by soldiers discharged within two years from the date of enlistment by wounds, under rules and upon proofs, as in case of invalid pensions.

Gen. Schenck, in a speech to-day, showed the differences between the Senate enrollment act and that of the House Military Committee.

Anderson, of Kentucky, made a crushing speech to-day in reply to Allen of Illinois. Quite a dramatic scene took place in the House while he dealt his blows on his Copperhead antagonist, Union members crowding enthusiastically around him from all parts of the hall. In the course of his remarks, he asked Allen whether he endorsed the Springfield Democratic Convention of last June. Allen stammered, and finally refused to reply, saying Anderson was no gentleman, and he would not be interrogated by so disreputable a person.

Anderson ended, saying that when the soldiers whom Allen had accused of robbing and plundering in the South returned home, Allen would find his proper doom.

The Finance Committee reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, to-day, with a few amendments, merely unimportant.

WASHINGTON Feb. 2.—Greene C. Bronson and others vs. The LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad. The argument in this case is being continued in the Supreme Court to-day.

Senator Trumbull's report from the Judiciary Committee, of facts connected with the release of James M. Hunt from the Old Capitol Prison, and the connection of Senator Hale therewith, declares the employment of the latter purely professional, and that he violated no law in accepting a fee in defense of Hunt before any court, civil or military, or even for endeavoring to procure his discharge from prison. It is held in the report that it is improper to accept compensation for the prosecution of claims, or for obtaining contracts or offices, or for transacting business in the several departments of the Government, but not for accepting fees for service in judicial bodies.

A message from the President was transmitted to the Senate yesterday, inclosing the correspondence relative to a request that permission be given our military authorities to pursue the Sioux Indians in the Hudson's Bay Territory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *World's* Washington special says:

It is rumored in high official circles that we are upon the eve of a war with France. Mr. Seward is said to have pursued such a course towards the French Government concerning the Florida, Rappahannock, and the rams known to be building in France for the rebels, as to elicit a reply from the French Foreign Minister, in accordance with which the United States must either abandon its pretensions or go to war to maintain them. Mr. Evarts was, it is stated, instructed to demand of France the surrender of the belligerent rights accorded to the rebels, and it is certain there is some serious difficulty with the French Cabinet, which alarms all but Mr. Seward. He, in view of the almost certainty of a war in Europe, takes the highest possible ground toward France.

[This may be taken for what it is worth.—EDS.]

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, has been appointed Governor of Idaho.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial Advertiser* says the Finance Committee still have the tax bill under consideration, and probably will not report before to-morrow. It is understood that no definite decision has yet been reached in regard to Fernando Wood's amendment.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to report the French Spoliation bill. It differs materially from the bill reported last year.

The new call for troops will necessitate an additional appropriation of $200,000,000. The army appropriation bill appropriates $540,000,000.

The Senate Finance Committee will not report the tax bill amendments to-day.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 2, 1864.

Capt. H. D. Hines of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has been honorably discharged from the service to enable him to accept an appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Illinois Cavalry.

Capt. Hastings of the 25th Illinois, has been honorably discharged from the service, to enable him to accept an appointment in the Invalid Corps.

Col. Thos J. Henderson of the 112th Illinois, has been restored to his command without deduction of pay and allowance.

Col. John McNulta of the 94th Illinois, distinguished in several brilliant engagements in Texas and Louisiana, is in this city looking after the recruitment of his regiment. The duties assigned Brig. Gen. Cory, in charge of the depot of drafted men, embraces the control of all recruits sent here to the Superintendant of the recruiting service. He sends them all to the field.

One thousand men have been sent to regiments on the Mississippi River within the past few days. Gen. Cory led the right wing of the division at Mission Ridge which routed the rebels and gave victory to the Union arms in that engagement. He was seriously wounded in the right leg, rendering him unfit for field service, and he insisted on performing some duty at home, positively declining to be idle while a rebel rag waves.

Southern Illinois is likely to rival and eclipse northern counties in furnishing recruits for Col. Bross' Colored Regiment. The old 9th district has now two companies under way, and will fill them.

Col. Oakes has received instructions which will facilitate the heretofore troublesome complications arising from enlistment of minors. Those now in camp will be held for investigation and recruiting officers will receive further instructions prohibiting acceptance of any under 18 years of age.

Lieut. Col. Mat H. Starr, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and Inspector General of the 16th Army Corps, had a beautiful sword, sash and belt, costing $380, presented to him at Gen. Grierson's headquarters, in Memphis, a few days ago. The gift was the offering of the officers of his regiment. Col. Starr is from Jacksonville, in this State.

The 13th Regiment Ill. Vols. have re-enlisted, and were expected there en route for home in a few days.

THE INDIAN WAR.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2, 1864.

Intelligence from Pembina has just reached here that Major Hatch has captured Little Six, another Sioux Chief, son of Grey Iron. Little Six was second only to Little Crow in influence, and since Little Crow's death has been the leading spirit among the hostile Indians.

Little Six and Medicine Bottle were taken on British soil. Drugged liquor was given them, and, after they were well asleep, chloroform added to their insensibility. While in this condition they were bound upon sleds and run into Major Hatch's camp. The act was performed by residents of the British settlement, and, as they themselves claim, without instigation on the part of our officers.

The men immediately engaged in the capture were sent by Major Hatch to endeavor to secure the surrender; failing in which they were invited to a sociable and effected the capture by strategy. Whether the British Lion will consider his indignity insulted and demand a surrender of these marauders, *a la* Mason and Slidell, remains to be seen. As one of the men confessed to have killed 18 women and children, he would be a fit subject for the crocodile tears of Great Britain. It is thought that since these captures the remainder of the band will surrender. They were willing to do so some time ago, but these men prevented it. They were the most influential chiefs, with the exception of Little Crow which were engaged in the massacre of '62.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2, 1864.

Gen. Rosecrans left here this afternoon for Louisville to attend the McCook and Crittenden court martial.

The Legislature arrived to-night to attend Governor Gamble's funeral.

It is reported that a movement is on foot among the Conservatives to bring out Frank P. Blair, jr., as a candidate for Governor at the next election.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Gen. Rosecrans left for Louisville this afternoon to attend the Crittenden-McCook court martial.

FROM MOBILE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* on board the gunboat Jackson, at Ship Island, writes on the 19th ult. as follows:

Last night about 10 o'clock a small sail boat came down the Sound with some very important intelligence.

The rebels in Fort Morgan revolted, and during the difficulty the rebel gunboats in Mobile Bay attempted to arrest the garrison of the fort. The whole fort being in revolt, and with the American flag flying, they opened on the rebel gun boats with every gun in the fort.

They succeeded in driving the gunboats off but were not on their guard, and at night a large force was sent down from Mobile, capturing the whole garrison, excepting four men who escaped in the darkness in a small boat, and came to Ship Island, when we heard for the first time the astounding intelligence. Since then we have heard more of the revolt, from some additional deserters. Seventy of the revolters are condemned to be shot to-day in Mobile.

We also learn from the deserters that on Horn Island, up the Sound, there are eighteen more deserters from the rebel army in and around Mobile, and on Round Island there are about fifty deserters from the same quarter. These deserters bring the very important intelligence that the rebel army in and around Mobile have organized secret societies, determined to fight no longer.

It is said that the movement started among the soldiers is daily growing stronger, and many officers are compromised in the movement.

I think this is the most important movement since the war, and is most significant in favor of the successful termination of this war. I am confident that this news is true.

FROM DU QUOIN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DU QUOIN, Perry Co. Ill., Feb. 2, 1864.

This afternoon about two o'clock, an altercation took place in a grocery store in this place, between Wm. Thomas, of the 12th Illinois infantry, and Ephriam Thompson, a resident of Du Quoin. Both of them had been drinking and they came to blows. Finally, Thompson drew a pistol and shot Thomas in the right breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

Thomas had enlisted as a veteran and was at home on a furlough. Much excitement exists in Du Quoin. It was feared that some of Thomas' comrades would hang Thompson.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 2, 1864.

Santa Fe advices to the 15th ult., are received. Gen. Carleton had gone to El Paso. A fight occurred near Fort Sumner on the 5th ult., in which our troops routed the Marago Indians, killing 40 and wounding 25.

Judge Knapp, Copperhead, refused to attend the sitting of the Supreme Court, and the term is consequently adjourned.

An attempt will be made in the Kansas Legislature to hold a Senatorial election.

From Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 2.—The Legislature has passed resolutions asking that the southern portion of the western tier of counties of Missouri be attached to the Department of Kansas.

Gen. Curtis has gone to Fort Scott.

Large trains of supplies have started for Fort Gibson, to relieve the sufferings among the Indian and negro refugees.

Eleventh-Hour Patriots.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of to-day says that yesterday afternoon 1,200 rebels, who had taken the oath of allegiance, arrived in Philadelphia from the West, in charge of the Chicago Zouaves. The authorities at the Navy Yard have received 275 of these reformed secessionists. They will be at once placed in the service as sailors and marines.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Money easy, with exchange on Atlantic cities and Europe at the same rates as on last steamer day. Two steamers will take out a very large number of passengers for New York to-morrow. The rates of fare by the mail line are: Best saloon state rooms, $163; second cabin, $82; steerage, $55. Opposition, $165, $80 and $50.

A Canard or Two.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The New York *Herald's* Washington special says:

The rebel authorities being desirous to propose terms of peace is a canard. Rebel deserters state that if the President's Amnesty Proclamation was allowed to reach Lee's army, a great proportion of his troops would throw down their arms and enter our lines.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H. Jan. 2.

Gov. Gilmore has issued a proclamation to the people of New Hampshire, calling for volunteers to fill the additional quota that may be apportioned to the State under the last call of the President for troops.

New Hampshire has already filled her quota and the Governor thinks the second apportionment will be filled by volunteering.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans, brought nearly 700 bales of cotton. The 39th Illinois regiment, 350 strong, arrived to-day on a furlough of sixty days, bound home, having re-enlisted.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 2.—Governor Cony has sent a special message to the Legislature urging immediate action in relation to the new call for troops. An order has been passed by the Legislature looking to the payment of a uniform State bounty of $300.

The Great Iron-Clads.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The contractors on the ocean iron-clads Dictator and Puritan have been requested to expedite the work on them.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Fifty-two lottery policy dealers were arrested to-day, by order of Mayor Henry, and held to bail for further hearing.

For Havana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Corsica, for Havana, took $176,000 in gold.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1864.

SENATE.

The Hon. GEO. READ RIDDLE, from Delaware, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., presented the petition of Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, petitioning Congress to exercise its Constitutional power for the IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY throughout the United States. Referred to the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

Mr. DOOLITTLE'S resolution, requesting the Departments to send a person to represent them before the Committee of Investigation was taken up.

Mr. HALE of N. H., spoke in opposition. The debate will be a lengthy one.

A joint resolution of thanks to General Thomas and Commodore Ringold were passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me., presented papers relating to an increase in the salaries of certain Consuls, and also a communication relative to destitute passengers landed in foreign countries by rebel pirates. Referred to the report of the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE of N. H., opposed Mr. Doolittle's resolution as unnecessary and productive of mischief, its affect being to turn every committee into a common justice's court, before which pettifoggers would appear and indefinitely prolong its sessions.

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wis., defended his motion, stating that he, considered its adoption necessary to fulfil the ends of justice in investigations into frauds, in which the heads of departments were as anxious for scrutiny as any Senator.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill., opposed the resolution.

Further consideration was postponed until Monday.

The Enrollment bill was taken up, the question being on Henderson's amendment, limiting freedom to the wives and children of slave recruits belonging to disloyal owners.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, opposed the amendment. He was in favor of taking all the slaves we needed into the military service, but we should pay loyal masters a reasonable compensation for them. He thought by a carefully prepared law we ought to enroll the slaves of the United States and secure their freedom for their services, and he was prepared to vote for a compensative system of emancipation, with just compensation to loyal owners.

Mr. CARLILE obtained the floor to reply. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of N. Y., the Secretary of the Navy was requested to inform the House whether supplies for the navy during the past year were purchased upon contract; if not, what proportion and kinds were purchased in open market, and inform the House what alteration in the law is necessary.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill of appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June, 1865.

The House passed the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due wounded and deceased soldiers.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, explained the difference between the Senate and the substitute recommended by the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANLER, of New York, made a speech against the conscription bill.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pa., made a speech in favor of the confiscation of rebel estates.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate's bill amendatory of the enrollment act.

Mr. DAVIS, of N. Y., replied to Mr. CHANLER, saying the country could not exist on the basis of such patriotism as his colleague expressed.

Mr. ANDERSON of Ky., spiritedly replied to Wm. J. Allen of Illinois, who some days ago made allusions to him. He charged Mr. Allen as sympathizing with and apologizing for treason.

Mr. WM. J. ALLEN of Ill., responded, reiterating that Mr. Anderson's election to the House was by the aid of the bayonet. The colloquy was of a sharp personal character.

House adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, February 2, 1864.

TOBACCO—The new lots arriving are in high order. Sales at both city and state warehouses comprised hhds planter's lugs at $7.00@11.20; 4 do common shipping leaf at $13.00@15.90; 4 do medium manufacturing leaf at $17.10@19.70; 1 do good medium manufacturing leaf at $30.00@35.00—300 hhds rejected; 24 boxes at $12.21.

HOGS—Continue to arrive freely and sold at a decline. Sales this morning of 2,000 head choice, averaging 200 lbs and upward were sold at 5¾c net, ranging as low as 5c net.

WHISKY—Was much excited and prices advanced from 1 to 2c ⅌ gallon, with sales of 348 brls, including 58 brls ordinary proof at 81c; 18 brls do do at 83c; 80 do do at the market; 300 brls ordinary proof at private terms.

GREASE—Firm. Sales comprise 37 trcs brown at 9¾c; 40 trcs white at 10c.

HIDES—The market is dull; dry flint 19c; dry salted 17c; green salted 8c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2, 1864.

GRAIN—Receipts of Wheat, 20,000 bu. Market advanced 1@2c. Sales of 10,000 bu No 1 at $1.17¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.18; 1,700 bu do at $1.18¾, and 20,000 bu do at $1.18¾. Oats Advanced 2c, with sales of 5,800 bu in store at 65c. Corn firmer, with sales of new shelled, delivered, at 82c. Rye steady, with sales of 125 bu on track at 98c.

The market at the Newhall House, this evening, was easier. Sales of 30,000 bu No 1 wheat were made at $1.18¼@1.18¾.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Sales of 100 boxes long-cut hams at 10½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 91. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 119 dividing on 200 lbs at $6.25@7.25.

New York Market—Feb. 2.

COTTON—More active and ½@1c better. Sales at 82@83c for middling.

FLOUR—More active and 5@10c better on shipping brands, particularly for extra State, $6.90@7.00 for extra state—chiefly at $7.00; $7.25@7.80 for extra round hoop Ohio—inside price for inferior, and $7.65@8.50 for trade brands. Closing very firm.

WHISKY—Firmer and more doing. Sales reported at 750 brls at 95@96c for state and western.

GRAIN—Wheat held 1@2c higher, which checks business. $1.58@1.62 for Chicago spring, $1.58@1.60 for Milwaukee Club; $1.59@1.60 for amber Milwaukee; $1.66@1.69 for winter red western; $1.70@1.73 for amber Michigan. Corn decidedly firmer with a better inquiry, at $1.29@1.30 for shipping mixed western in store—closing at $1.30@1.31 delivered. Oats opened easier but under increased demand, and closed more firmly at 91@92c for western. Sales of 100,000 bu western at 91@92c and delivered.

WOOL—Firm, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork a little more active, without decided change. Bacon sides firm with a moderate business, at 10¾@11c for western Cumberland cut; 11½c for do short ribbed. Dressed hogs lower—8c for western, with some in very poor condition at 8¼c. Lard more active and unchanged.

N. Y. Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—BEEF CATTLE—Market showed a marked change as compared with last week. The supply was large and generally of a poor quality. The demand was about as unfavorable Monday as it could be, and contributed largely to the general dullness of the market. Prices opened ½@1c lower and dull at the reduction. Bulk of offerings common, and the decline was greater on this than better grades. The second was about ½c lower than last week. The range of prices was from 7½ to 13c, and 9c. There were a great many cattle unsold, and it was thought that a great many would remain unsold, and speculators be heavy losers. One drove sold at what it cost in Illinois, sinking all expenses.

VEALS—Market rather dull and heavy, with no change in prices.

SHEEP—Sheep and lambs in large supply. Market greatly depressed, and prices much lower for all qualities. Brokers quote a decline of ½@¾c per head.

SWINE—Swine have sold fairly through the week. RECEIPTS—The stocks at all the yards this week and last were—beeves 5,390, cows 168, veal calves 869, sheep and lambs 15,679, swine 15,798.

New York Weekly Bank Statement—Feb. 2.

The weekly statement of the New York city banks foot up as follows:

Loans	$161,366,606	Dec	$603,003
Specie	24,366,682	Inc	126,119
Circulation	5,996,620	Inc	15,670
Deposits	136,026,418	Dec	329,212

New York Stock Market—Feb. 2.

STOCKS—Lower. U S 5-20 regt, 101; do coupons, 108⅛; U S 1 yer certificates, 98; Cleve & Tol 136¾; N Y Central, 138; Erie, 107½; Erie pfd, 104¼; Hudson, 139; Harlem, 102¾; Reading, 112¼; Mich Cent, 131; Mich South, 91½; Ill Cent scrip, 126¾; Cleve & Pitts'h, 110¾; Galena & Chicago, 112¼; Pitts'h Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¼.

New York Wool Market—Feb. 2.

The public sale of sound Cape Wool, comprising some 1,258 bales, was fairly attended but went without spirit. Considerable of the offerings are said to have been bought in, and are also largely withdrawn. The amount sold, or said to be, ranged from 31½@48c; and so, 88 bales damaged Cape, at 30@38½c; and 7 do damaged Mestiza, at 19½c.

N. Y. Money Market—New York, Feb. 2.

MONEY—Decidedly easier at 7 ⅌ cent.

Sterling Exchange dull at 171.

Gold dull, opening at 157¾, declining to 157¼, and closing dull at 157⅜@157¼.

Government Stocks quiet.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—The members of Garden City Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M., are respectfully requested to meet at their Hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Wednesday) morning, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. H. Bonsfield. Members of the fraternity are respectfully invited. By order of the W. M.

C. H. LILLIBRIDGE, Sec'y.

MASONIC.—Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., will hold a Special Communication at their Hall, (in Metropolitan Hall,) this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. "Work." The fraternity are invited to be present. By order of W. M.

GEO. C. MORGAN, Sec'y.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE

And Business Property,

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, Indiana and Calumet avenue Residences and Residence Lots; also a number on the cross streets between the avenues; offered low by non-residents if sold promptly.

Union Park and West Washington Street.

Six Lots fronting Union Park; eight fronting West Washington street, east of the Park, [illegible] overlooking handsome improvements, and with a south and east front; also, Lots on West Lake, Monroe, Jackson, Curtis, Sucker, &c., &c.

NORTH DIVISION.

Houses and Lots on North Lasalle, Illinois, Ohio and Ontario. A large Lot on Pine street, &c.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Corner of Randolph and Wabash avenue, 48 feet; also a number of the choicest Lots and Stores immediately in the heart of business, near the Court House, Hotels and Post Office, all renting well.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, celebrated for his critical operations on the Eye and Ear, and extraordinary cures of the most obstinate diseases of those delicate organs, continues his practice at 131 Randolph street. Dr. U. has devoted twenty-eight years of his professional life to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, having five of which he has been practiced in Chicago. Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Desirable Stove and Iron Business, for lease from Chicago for sale. Stock and business first-rate.

Sales this year over $30,000.

Inquire of HALL, KIMBARK & CO., South Water street, or DICKERSON, STUDDER & CO., Randolph street.

EIGHT FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Eight for One dollar!

EIGHT PICTURES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

At Everett's, 127 Lake Street, corner of Lasalle. All kinds of Photographs at low prices.

RAY ZIAS, Agt.

EDITOR.—A gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications for taking charge of the Editorial department of a daily paper, can obtain a permanent engagement on the Peoria Daily Transcript. A good steady Foreman is also wanted in the Transcript Job Office. Apply at once by mail, [illegible]

OFFICE OF ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, First District, (Cook County,) Illinois, corner of [illegible] Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

All persons, whose their license [illegible] the amount covered by their present License, will call at once and present a statement of their sales for the past year, to the Assistant Assessor of their respective Divisions.

PETER PAGE, Assessor.

44TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

Volunteers will be

PAID THE LARGEST BOUNTY.

[illegible]

U. L. A. OF ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

FOR CASH

We have in Store,

FOR SPRING TRADE,

2,000 Bales Sheetings, Shirtings, and Drills.

1,000 Bales Stripes and Denims.

800 Cases Prints.

76 Cases F & M Cassimeres And Summer Stuffs.

25 Cases Apron Checks.

100 Cases Bleached Goods.

100 Cases Delaines,

FRESH SPRING STYLES.

50 Cases Dress Goods.

Also, a Full Assortment of

WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Having purchased our Stock previous to January, WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to heavy, close buyers that cannot fail to please.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

CASSILY & CO.,

Distillers, Rectifiers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

33 South Water Street, Chicago.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Nectar and XXX Magnolia Whisky, and A. Brown's Monongahela, Knee Gin, and all domestic Liquors. Agents for Professor Leonard's celebrated Nectar Bitters.

NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS

AT

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

(Successors to W. M. ROSS & CO.,)

167 & 169 Lake Street,

Have received and are daily in reception of

New Styles of Seasonable Goods.

French Chintzes,
Percales and Brilliants,
Scotch and Chambray Ginghams,
Plain, Plaid & Striped Valencias,
Lustrous Poplins, in new colorings
Paris Taffetas,
Checked Lustres,
Plain Alpaccas, in all colors,
Rich Robe de Chambres, etc.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Colored and Black Silks,

In "Armures," "Repps," "Gro. de Afriques," "Gro. de Ecosse."

Plain Lyons Taffetas, Figured, etc., etc.

OPERA CLOAKS

AND SHAWLS,

A Great Bargain in

Wht. Fr. Spool Cotton,

5,000 doz. at 75 cts. per doz.—worth $1.25.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 and 169 Lake street.

NOW ARRIVING,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

STEINWAY'S

PIANOS.

Having been quite sold out of these unequalled instruments for some days past, and part of these having been engaged before their arrival, those who wish to secure one of them should lose no time in making their selections at

SMITH & NIXON'S, 105 South Clark st., and 30 Fourth st., Cincinnati.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE, for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use. One bottle warranted a PERMANENT CURE in every kind of Piles; two bottles in LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the Skin. In case of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 1 bottle in 1000 returned, and those were Fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must have it. For sale in Chicago by F. A. BRYAN. Price $1.00 per bottle.

HEADQUARTERS 12th REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP FRY, CHICAGO, February 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

The rendezvous of this regiment is, by order of Lieut. Col. Oakes, Superintendent of Recruiting, changed from Camp Butler at Springfield to Camp Fry at Chicago.

All officers on leave, and all enlisted men on furlough, at the end of their liberty will report at this Camp.

All officers recruiting for this regiment will send recruits direct to these headquarters, with proper lists and rolls, and will obtain receipts from here.

All, whether commissioned or enlisted, who are entitled to free transportation to return to the regiment, or from other recruiting stations, will be entitled to free transportation to return to the regiment, [illegible] by letter. By order of

JAMES B. HUGUNIN, Major Commanding Regiment.

GEORGE MASON, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

TO DEALERS AND FURNISHERS.

The largest assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

DECORATIONS

IN THE WEST.

Cash Buyers will find Good Inducements.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

GROCERY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, at a bargain, the STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of his business, at

379 STATE STREET.

Parties wishing to engage in a LARGE, WELL ESTABLISHED and REMUNERATIVE

Retail Grocery Trade,

And thus save the time and expense incident to the commencement, will find this an opportunity rarely offered.

D. H. WESTON.

J. W. BUTLER & CO.,

(Successors to Butler & Hunt,)

Manufacturers and Wholesale

PAPER DEALERS,

48 State Street, Chicago.

Wrought Iron Pipe

AND FITTINGS FOR SAME.

[illegible]

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

KEROSENE LAMPS

AXLE GREASE, &c.

175 Lake Street.

WATCHMAKERS [illegible]

GEO. G. POPE [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

A PATRIOTIC PARTY!

The following whereases and resolutions were offered by a Copperhead Member of the Council and adopted—some Republican members voting for them:

Whereas, The National Democratic Committee at a recent session in the city of New York, assembled in convention, did, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1863, at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, nominate for the office of President of the United States of America, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1864, the Hon. George B. McClellan, of the State of New Jersey; and

Whereas, The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, by a resolution of the Committee referred to, and their approval of the nomination of said Committee, have invited the Democratic Convention, which assembled at the city of Chicago on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1863, to hold its next session in the city of Chicago; and

Whereas, That convention has accepted the invitation, and will endeavor, by attending to the delegates who may be assembled in the hospitality of the city, to make a pleasant visit to them, while we need assistance from them; therefore,

Be it resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, to consist of the Mayor and Comptroller and five members of the Common Council, to be designated by the Mayor, to act in behalf of the city, in conjunction with such other committees as may be appointed, in the reception and accommodation of the delegates, and making the necessary arrangements for said entertainment.

Why omitted THE "hospitality of the city" so attended to such a convocation? There is no precedent for it. When the Republican National Committee selected Chicago as the place in which to hold their Convention, in 1860, the City Council passed no resolutions extending the hospitality of the city to the delegates of that body. The Council was then Republican, but it would be now if the people will warrant the conduct. What sort of "hospitality" is it proposed to extend to the delegates? Does the Council intend to make an appropriation to pay their whisky or tavern bills? Is it going to hire all the hacks in town to show them over the city? Is there to be a procession of welcome, with the "Mayor, Comptroller and five members of the Council" at its head, to go forth and escort them into the city? Or is the tender of hospitality to be construed in a Pickwickian sense? The resolutions say that a committee of seven are "to make necessary arrangements for said Convention." Does this mean that the City Council shall provide a hall at the city's expense for the Copperhead Convention? That would seem to be the purport of the language of the resolution. The committee is not only to act in the "reception," but in the "accommodation" of the delegates, which looks to billeting the delegates in the hotels at the expense of the city. Perhaps this also is to be construed in a Pickwickian manner.

The second whereas, in giving a reason for extending the "hospitalities of the city" to the Copperhead Convention, asserts a down right untruth in speaking of the organization that sends the delegates hither as "a great and *patriotic* party." It may be a "great" party, but if it is a *patriotic* party, the city of our beloved country would not now be drenched in fratricidal blood. Some "democrats are patriotic; as a party they can lay claim to no such honor. Every State that seceded was under democratic control at the time. Every leader in the rebellion called himself a "democrat." The party is patriotic in spots, but is rotten and traitorous to an awful extent: and that is the reason why so many democrats have abandoned it.

The democratic party has plunged the nation into civil war to foster, build up and perpetuate a slave oligarchy whose ambition could not be satisfied with anything short of ruling the nation and trampling upon the rights of human nature. It is the boast of the party that it is *national* and exits in all the States. Its chief strength and power is in the Southern States. For many years the Southern wing has lorded it over the Northern wing, and dictated the policy and platform of the whole party. To-day the "democratic" States, and they alone, are in rebellion against their government. The armies in the field fighting against the Union are officered almost exclusively by "democrats" and the rank and file who volunteered and were not conscripted, call themselves "democrats." The deserters and reluctant conscripts are nearly all members of the old National Whig party, which, North and South, opposed secession and rebellion. The rebellion was commenced under the auspices and patronage of the last "democratic" administration, which aided and abetted its incipient stages until it was ripe for action.

The only States that seceded are "Democratic," and the intensity of their treason is in exact proportion to the unanimity of their "democracy." All Northern democrats do not sympathize with the rebels, but it is a notorious fact that all rebel sympathizers in the North call themselves "Democrats." The Republican party numbers more than two millions of voters, but in all that vast host, there *is not one secessionist, or sympathizer with secessionists.*

When a Democrat becomes an unconditional Unionist he is read out of the party. A "War Democrat" is denounced by "Democratic" journals as being no better than an "Abolitionist;" and we take pleasure in saying that thousands of Democrats are not deterred from performing their patriotic duty by the bulls of party excommunication fulminated against them.

At the last State Convention, the Democratic party of Illinois passed resolutions "opposing the further prosecution of the war" against their Democratic rebel brethren, and demanded a peace on the basis of changing the Constitution to suit their rebel Democratic friends. At the same Convention, which we were told numbered 75,000 persons, it was telegraphed to the Democratic organ in this city, that "there was great and enthusiastic cheering for Vallandigham,"—a convicted traitor in his country! We submit, that in the face of these damning facts so patent to the world, that the action of the Copperhead Aldermen in passing resolutions certifying to the *patriotism* of a party, one-half of whose members are in actual rebellion against the Government, and a majority of the remainder in sympathy with them, is the coolest piece of impudence ever perpetrated in this city. A companion piece to it would be, voting an appropriation out of the Treasury to defray the personal expenses of the delegates, including their grog bills. As to the Republican members of the Council who voted for this false, impudent and unprecedent resolutions, we leave them to their subsequent reflections, confident that they will wish they had not.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD AND THE BISHOP.

With the nature and character of the Fenian Brotherhood our readers are familiar. They are aware that its object is the restoration and the freedom of Ireland. Established upon this basis it has grown from a mere handful to a large and powerful organization, having lodges or circles in every part of the United States, and composed of intelligent and influential men. The larger proportion of its members are Roman Catholics, and its lodges and shows of that church. The presides and officers of the church, however, do not recognize any societies and for a long year past have labored to crush the organization; but in spite of their efforts it has continued to flourish. Appalled at its dimensions, the bishops by a preconcerted movement, have launched their thunderbolts against it. On Sunday last, Right Reverend James Duggan, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, publicly warned the members of this Society that they must abandon it, and that those who give aid to it expose themselves to the curse of being expelled from the Sacrament.

The action of the Bishop we consider a *heathen folmess*, and we opine that it will fall deep upon the Brotherhood, who have made the Church's power in the land, and will be found to apply to what purports to be ecclesiastical tyranny, indulged beyond the bounds of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In taking this view, we do not especially endorse the Fenian Brotherhood. We look upon their schemes of the restoration of Ireland as visionary—an altogether foolish scheme without the germ of its gratification—a project about as sure of being realized as Ponce de Leon's search after the fountain of eternal youth, or the shrivings of the alchymists for the secret of gold. True, in case of a war between the United States and England, the Fenian might find fat their anchent grudge," but beyond this, we see nothing to be accomplished.

We are not in favor of the action of the Bishop, because we believe that an unwarranted interference of the church with political matters—an attempt to introduce in the ministry the power of the church over the State, which may be in such works of countries as Spain and Italy or the dark ages of South American States, but not in consist with freedom and civilization in their place of which the plain Anglo Saxon, the Bishop to interfere is a matter that is none of his business. If the Fenians were opposing the Government of the country or were disloyal in their practices, it should be the duty of the Bishop, as it is of every Minister of the Gospel, to denounce them in unmistakable terms. If they were meeting in the consummation of any conspiracy to overthrow the Government, or any of their actions tended to such result, it would be the duty of the Bishop to use his influence to warn them against the spiritual perversion of their privileges. But whose duty was it to openly proclaim and in no wise interfere with their action as citizens, in their character as Christians; with the forcible realization of their desires could not affect the basis of religion in any way whatsoever, the Bishop has no more right to interfere with them than he would have, to command the disorganization of the Masonic order, the order of Odd Fellows or Sons of Temperance. It is an attack upon the liberty of thought and action which can never be successful in a land whose mission it is to develop the highest freedom, political, social and religious.

Therefore it is that we sympathize with the Fenians in the cause they are pursuing, and rejoice, that hovering their rights they are bound to maintain them. The Bishop, in launching his peremptory and stringent ultimatum, is striking at the very root of Irish character—love of country. The Fenian in all his movements has only this one object in view—The Restoration of Ireland to Independence; and while we may be allowed to doubt of its accomplishment in the way proposed, we doubt still more strongly the right of a spiritual advisor to intermeddle with the exercise of any other civil or political rights of his communicants, when they do not interfere with the progress of the church.

☞ There was a splendid opportunity offered for a decisive blow to the rebellion, when, upon the outbreak of the war, Ireland was ready to rise in rebellion against England. Had the Irish people taken advantage of the then condition of affairs, they would have succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The amount of treasure lost was $32,000, of which $4,018 belonged to a miner named Sanderson, who was saved.

The Test Oath.

The following is the test oath adopted in the Senate, about which there has been so much debate:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto.

And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies or opposers, whatsoever, foreign or domestic; and bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

The above oath was adopted by act of Congress a year ago, and has been administered ever since to Federal officers. No loyal man can object to it. Secession sympathizers only refuse to take it. It was framed to meet just such cases.

War Gazette.

The following general order from the War Department is just out:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 34.—Maj. Gen. Foster, at his own request, and on account of disability for service in the field, arising from wounds, is relieved from the command of the Department of Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Schofield is assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. Geo. Stoneman is assigned to the command of the 22d Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

☞ The accusation on the part of Northern Democrats generally that the President's plan for the reorganization of civil government in the seceded States, is a virtual confession that their own political associates, and those from whom they expect to derive support in the contest for place and power, are among the rebels; for their is nothing in the plan of reconstruction, as developed so far in Louisiana and Tennessee, that is to prevent any loyal man from voting for any loyal candidate who may come before the people.

PORTS TO BE OPENED.—The President is expected to issue a proclamation shortly, announcing that the ports of Fernandina, Fla., Brownsville, Texas, and Newbern, N. C., are open to the commerce of the world.

GEN. MEADE ILL.—Gen. Meade has been seriously ill at Philadelphia. He is now much better, but will be confined to his home for several days yet.

Plans for the Next Indian Campaign.

[From the St. Paul Press.

Major General Pope has issued instructions to Generals Sibley and Sully, fixing a general programme for the operations of the United States forces in the Indian military districts, under their command, for the coming spring and summer. The objects to be accomplished are the complete protection of the border against aggressive raids on the part of the hostile Indians, the chastisement of those who remain refractory, and the establishment of posts to answer the double purpose of guarding the approaches to the settlements, and of adding to the security of overland expeditions to Idaho.

The plan embraces a chain of military stations along the route to the gold regions, more or less distant from each other as facilities may offer for their location. When the details of these important measures are fully matured we shall announce so much of them as can be properly made known.

Important Suit Against Adams Express Company.

During the late term of the Jefferson Circuit Court the suit of A. Bland against the Adams Express Company, for the recovery of $9,000 in bills which were lost by John Morgan while being conveyed by said Company from this city to Nashville, in May, 1862, was heard and, after lengthy argument by the learned counsel, the case was submitted to the court. At the same time a suit was brought by W. Of Smith against the Express Company for the recovery of $875, lost by Capt. Bliss at Elizabethtown in the fall of 1862. Judge Muir has since had the cases under advisement, and on Tuesday rendered his decision in the Bland case, which we subjoin, omitting the cases in small bills, and the many opinions cited by both. The point decided is that guerillas are common enemies, and as such a common carrier is not responsible for goods stolen by them. The decision is a very important one, as millions of dollars are involved in it. We are informed by the counsel for the plaintiff that they will carry the case before the Court of Appeals.—*Louisville Journal*, 20th.

☞ There is considerable excitement in Rhode Island over the anthracite coal bells known to exist near Portsmouth. The *Providence Journal* says:

"It is well settled that this coal can be delivered at the furnaces where immense quantities of a similar article are constantly consumed. The coal now bears the high price of $6.50 per ton, which must yield a large profit to the miners. It is stated that not less than 25 tons per day are removed by the Fall River boats, and that there is a good deal more. There will probably be an enlargement of the work before many months are passed. It is also said that extensive arrangements are to be made for raising it copper and time under the auspices of Mr. Hinds. They say that they are disposed to push forward operations with a zeal that can scarcely fail to ensure success."

☞ The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order prohibiting presents and gratuities from the employees to their superiors in his department, and from officers to officers. The order is a wise one, and will be enforced by the President. Those who violate the order are to be summarily dismissed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Expenditures—Extravagant Bureaus—Chiefs of Bureaus Fault Finding—Rear Admiral Goldsborough—Major Gen. G. G. Meade—Troops for the West—A Leader for Banks, &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1864.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES—RETRENCHMENT NECESSARY.

Mr. Hale has been looking into the naval expenditures of other nations, and finds them immensely lower than ours. One would scarcely expect this to be the case, nevertheless it is a fact, and one which will astonish our people. Mr. Hale, as Chairman of the Naval Committee, has had access to documents which the ordinary public have not. He stated in his place in the Senate yesterday that the naval expenditures of various European Governments were as follows:

Great Britain, 1863	$58,493,910
France, 1863	20,000,000
Russia, 1863–'64	9,440,612
Austria, 1863	1,613,778
America, 1863	3,814,092
Netherlands, 1863	2,000,000
Spain, 1863	2,659,460
Prussia, 1863	1,420,000
Portugal, 1862–'63	1,111,000

Italy and Denmark publish no naval expenses separate from the general war expenses; but the expenses of the civilized world for a year, taking sometimes 1862 and sometimes 1862–'63, and the estimates for 1863, are given, amount in the gross to $138,318,692. Now the naval estimates of the United States this year are $149,000,000. So that we are called upon to spend this year some four millions of dollars more than the rest of the world, with the exception of Italy, Denmark and Turkey. It may be said, on the other hand, that the European powers are made in a time of peace; but Mr. Hale also meets this by giving the expenditures of the European powers at the time of the Crimean war as follows:

Great Britain during the entire war.....$93,093,710
France.....57,977,375

$149,9 0,781

This was less than $100,000,000 per year during the war, in which, while Russia and England built 250 gun and dispatch boats of various dimensions, besides a large number of line-of-battle steam-ships, frigates, corvettes, &c. Thus we are called upon to subscribe this year, at a time when the rebels have been dispossessed of nearly all their strong forts approachable by water, nearly as much as was spent by France and England combined during the Crimean war. The question will be asked, What is all this vast expenditure for at the present time? It cannot be to put down the rebellion. And if it is in anticipation of a foreign war, we have need to be very cautious of the class of vessels we build. The whole question of naval architecture at the present time is in a very chaotic and transition state. It is evident that the old style of vessel is no longer reliable. But the problem to be solved is, what is the most valuable and available of the new. Is it the turret or the broadside principle? We went into the Monitor or turret principle, and in a fair, or moderate very well against wooden vessels in a smooth sea; while at Charleston, as a means of offence it is not being increased from 1,540 to 2,000 men. Besides this, the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian navies adhere to the broadside principle and armor-plated vessels of large size, and use the turret principle for fleurs de-canon. Which is right? Time will tell, but as yet to be decided which is the true principle; although for all kinds of work, especially in the open sea, the broadside is the best to have the advantage. We have spent over $50,000,000 on the Monitors, as an experiment. Is it worth while to build $100,000,000 on broadside vessels in the same manner? Is it not better to wait and profit by the experience of others? Is it being wise in a naval war we cannot expect to cope against the fleets of England or France, no more than we did in the last war, when those of the former power assembled in force. It was by operating on the vessels of England in this quarter, with class of vessels we have, that we gained our great naval triumphs, which are such glorious evidences of our naval prowess. Is it not by single vessels of great speed and heavily armed, that we are to meet the necessities of *any future war?* And has she navy now any considerable number of such vessels in it? These are questions for the Investigating Committee of Mr. Hale, and it is of vast importance to the country that they should be intelligently answered. Especially should it be determined whether the country should now be saddled with an immense sum to create a navy that, if suddenly called by the necessities of the people had already been built; for time and time again had the country been told that we must be ready, and prepared for a foreign war.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. [illegible] McCLELLAN'S CORRESPONDENCE. [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC.— A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY. They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed. [illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers. We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. [illegible]

[illegible] Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Should the nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory No. 631 ARCH STREET, JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

IODINE WATER. A Solution of IODINE in pure WATER, WITHOUT A SOLVENT. It acts upon the Brain, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and Glandular System. The great success which has attended the use of IODINE WATER in private practice, and the indorsement of HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY, enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial, it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Pimples on the face, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, &c. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or half dozen at one time, $5. Sold by druggists generally. IODINE WATER is a scientific discovery, prepared only by DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. Sold by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, AN IRRITATED OR SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. [illegible]

SAPONIFIER, OR, CONCENTRATED LYE Family Soap Maker. WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound. [illegible] Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. Pamphlets of information about Patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING. An Analytical, Physiological and Practical System for the CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE. [illegible]

MASQUERADE COSTUMES. MRS. LOUISA HAGEMANN, [illegible]

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, [illegible] PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] Thomson, [illegible]

Nineteen Years Ago [illegible] THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible] The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, N. Y. Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, [illegible] Price 25 cents.

One Word, Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam. [illegible] Coughs and Consumption [illegible]

Bull's Cedron Bitters. [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 1863. We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. [illegible] H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

Beware of False Prophets. [illegible] CRISTADORO'S IS THE ONLY DYE that is [illegible] Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box according to size.

Dr. James, Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1856, now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS. [illegible] Consultations from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) can be consulted at his office, 172 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., [illegible]

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches. [illegible] To be had also of H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, The great natural Bone Setter.
DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, Is known all over the United States.
DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Hotels.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Traveling Community to the superior accommodations and excellent fare of this establishment. [illegible] KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS. CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - $300,000. E. AIKEN, President. E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible] GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Iron and Machinery.

CLEVELAND IRON AND NAIL COMPANY.—The works of this company are in full operation, and are now manufacturing a superior quality of IRON AND NAILS. Orders are solicited and will be filled with dispatch. Address CLEVELAND IRON AND NAIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets, February 1st, 1863, $9,235,119.79. [illegible] General Agent for Northern and Western Illinois, No. 61 Clark st., Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES, Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Hoofman's German Bitters

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a, Penn., IS NOT A BAR-ROOM DRINK, OR A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUM, OR AN Intoxicating Beverage, BUT A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT, A PURE TONIC, FREE FROM ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT OR INJURIOUS DRUGS, AND WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia And Jaundice.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters WILL GIVE YOU A Good Appetite, Strong Nerves, Healthy Nerves, Steady Nerves, Brisk Feelings, Energetic Feelings, Healthy Feelings, A Good Constitution, A Strong Constitution, A Healthy Constitution, A Sound Constitution.

WILL MAKE THE WEAK - - - STRONG.
WILL MAKE THE DELICATE - - - HEARTY.
WILL MAKE THE THIN - - - STOUT.
WILL MAKE THE DEPRESSED - - - LIVELY.
WILL MAKE THE SALLOW COMPLEXION - - - CLEAR.
WILL MAKE THE DULL EYE - - - CLEAR AND BRIGHT

Will prove a blessing in EVERY FAMILY. Can be used with perfect safety MALE OR FEMALE, OLD OR YOUNG

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by anise or coriander seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. Beware of them.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt: Get one bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters, and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

DELICATE CHILDREN,

Those suffering from Marasmus, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time. One bottle in such cases will have most surprising effect.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from fevers of any kind. These Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

Fever and Ague.

The chills will not return if these Bitters are used. No person in a fever and ague district should be without them.

FROM REV. J. NEWTON BROWN, D. D., EDITOR OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robt. Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN. PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1863.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! And the Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army, to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large Size, $1.00 per Bottle, or Hf. Doz. $5.00. Medium Size, 75 " or Hf. Doz. 4.00.

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place; but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., General Western Wholesale Agents.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Fight near Dandridge—Particulars of the Engagement.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAMP NEAR STRAWBERRY PLAINS, EAST TENNESSEE, Jan. 19.

Wood's division of Granger's corps drove the rebel cavalry out of Dandridge, January 15th; Sheridan's division came up the 16th. There was sharp skirmishing the evening of the 16th, but the enemy was driven back. There was a tough fight Sunday, lasting from 3 o'clock P. M. till dark. La Grange's brigade of cavalry, 125th, 93d, and 1st Ohio Infantry—125th commanded by Lieut. Col. Moore, 93d and 1st by the Major of the 93d—were the forces chiefly engaged on our part. The infantry regiments were on picket; and the forces in the order from left to right as named above.

In addition to this a section of a battery was posted on a hill in rear of the 125th. The rebels came on in strong force, five to one. The cavalry videttes were soon driven in; then the infantry outposts, supported by the outpost reserves, were hotly engaged; and finally, and indeed, very soon, the grand reserves went in, and the fight became general and severe. Our troops fought desperately, especially the infantry. The outposts, as skirmishers excelled praise. Captain Bates, of the 125th Ohio, commanding skirmishers on the right of that regiment, made a charge, and, gallantly supported by the 93d and 1st on his right, drove the rebels nearly a quarter of a mile back, clear to their main body. Infantry skirmishers on the left also fought most stubbornly; but the cavalry being driven back, they were flanked and forced back to the grand reserve. In the open ground, looking up the road to the Bull's Gap, was a semi-circular depression, a sort of natural rifle-pit, in which the 125th, grand reserve, had been posted. This proved to be the key to the whole position. The men fired by volley, and were only exposed as they rose up to deliver their fire. The ground not only sheltered them, but concealed their strength from the enemy, who tried by artillery, infantry and sharpshooters posted in tree tops, to dislodge them. And though flanked on the left, they—"Tigers" (Gen. Wood named them at Mission Ridge, and they deserve the name,) held their ground till dark, and then retired across a ravine, and took up a new position from which they poured in a volley, which ended the progress of the rebels for that day. There they remained until Col. Garrard, with his splendid regiment, dismounted, advanced and occupied the ground. The regiment was then, by order of Col. Garrard, posted on the crest of the hill next in rear, where it was relieved near midnight by the 15th Wisconsin.

The stubborn fighting of the infantry alone saved the town from capture, and, perhaps, the entire command from defeat, for preparations for retreat had been going on all day, and the troops engaged were not re-inforced for fear of bringing on a general engagement, for which we were not ready. The retreat was made over two routes, the forces falling back across the Holston to Strawberry Plains.

Newmarket was occupied by the rebels yesterday. The forces here are ready for any emergency, and expect an attack from Longstreet, who has been heavily reinforced. Still, if the enemy is as strong as reported, you need not be surprised to hear of us next at Knoxville.

The men are destitute of clothing, and on very short rations. Of flour last night, this command received three-eighths of a pound per man, to last two days, or one-sixth rations. When sick-call is sounded, you may hear many an exclamation like this:—"Give us hard-tack, and you may be d—d with your quinine." And of tentage we are almost as short as of rations, while winter quarters are not even so much as talked of.

THE REBEL PLANS.

Important if True.

A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, upon the authority of a gentleman direct from Richmond, who has been employed in the rebel departments, gives the following statements, which only needs confirmation to be of peculiar interest. The correspondent writes:

In a recent letter, I stated that it was expected our conscription will raise one hundred thousand new recruits. My informant states that the increase of the rebel armies thereby will be much greater—at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand, perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand. One hundred and twenty-five thousand will make the total forces of the rebellion on this side of the Mississippi an aggregate of two hundred and seventy-five thousand troops—an extraordinary number under the circumstances; but the following estimate of troops in the field at this time will show that it is not exaggeration, provided the ultimate results of the conscription are correct. Gen. Lee has 45,000 troops in the army of Northern Virginia, to which must be added ten thousand scattered throughout the State. In North Carolina there are five thousand State troops, and a few thousand Confederate. Beauregard has fourteen thousand at Charleston and Savannah. At Mobile there is a force of three thousand. All the commands in Mississippi and Alabama amount to fifteen thousand. Johnston has thirty thousand in Northern Georgia, and Longstreet twenty-eight thousand in East Tennessee—the whole amounting to about one hundred and fifty thousand veteran troops.

This force of one hundred and fifty thousand veterans are relied upon as the last resource of the rebels in their desperate extremity, and it alone will be employed in fighting the spring campaign. All detached commands of veterans will be sent to the main armies, and the weakest regiments alone will be held back and filled up with conscripts to guard the forts, railroads, &c., and to occupy positions in the rear of the troops engaged in active warfare.

Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond on the 2d day of this month, and remained there nine days, during which time he was in constant consultation with Jeff. Davis and the rebel War Department in regard to the military condition and prospects of the Confederacy, and to the plans for future operations—i. e., the spring campaigns. It was admitted by all the parties to these consultations that the prospect of success was gloomy in the extreme; that the affairs of the Confederacy had reached a desperate crisis, which could only be passed in safety by the successful adoption of the most desperate measures; that another year of such war as had been waged against them would end in their complete defeat, and that the question of the hour was whether they should surrender now, or, gathering up all their resources and concentrating them in a last and final effort, continue the war and trust to fortune and their own desperation for success. They choose the latter course.

In the course of their interviews the following plans were developed. Jeff Davis was in favor of employing two hundred thousand troops, as follows:

An army of seventy-five thousand under Johnston to hold Grant in check; another column of fifty thousand to oppose the army of the Potomac, protect Richmond, hold Virginia; while a grand army of one hundred thousand veterans should be concentrated in Southwestern Virginia, of which Longstreet's present force should be the nucleus, and the whole, under Lee, to march to the Ohio, to ascend the right bank of the river, and crossing above Wheeling to occupy a line stretching from the "Pan-handle" to Lake Erie, thus dissecting the territory of the loyal States, and, by holding or destroying all the railroads, to separate the East from the West. He admitted this could not be done without encountering great difficulties, and perhaps fighting a great battle at the start, somewhere on the Ohio River. "But," said he to General Lee, "all ordinary difficulties I know you can surmount; the enemy cannot concentrate an army to oppose your one hundred thousand veterans before you fly our flag in the sight of British subjects on the hither shore of Lake Erie, and I believe that circumstance will insure our immediate recognition by the powers of Europe. I am not fearful of the result of battles, which I know must be fought to accomplish this, for something tells me that before I die I shall exult in the glad tidings of a great and overwhelming victory by you over our oppressors upon their own soil, and I firmly believe the next time you meet the enemy on free soil my hopes will be realized."

Gen. Lee had many objections to the rebel President's plan. He admitted the argument about recognition; but insisted there were difficulties in the way of success which could not be surmounted. In the first place he presented the fact that a rebel army of one hundred thousand men would have to carry its supplies some two hundred miles over the worst mountain roads in the country, and the transportation necessary was not to be had; besides, had they the means at command, the progress of the army would be so delayed by the immense trains, it would be impossible to succeed. Secondly, it would take twenty days, under any circumstances, to advance to Wheeling, and in that time the Federals could confront him with an equal number of troops; and thirdly, he might succeed in penetrating north of the Ohio, and establishing his line as far as Lake Erie, but he would be menaced on both flanks at the same time, while his rear and lines of communication would be the most invitingly exposed to attack and occupation by the enemy.

In conclusion, the rebel General presented his own plan, which was as follows: To give Johnston seventy-five thousand troops, and Longstreet the same number; the former to keep Grant employed in front, while the latter would retake Knoxville and East Tennessee. Longstreet's success would turn Grant's flank, and, if the latter did not then fall back from Chattanooga to Nashville, he could advance toward Middle Tennessee, and, menacing his rear and line of supply and communication, force him to retreat under the most unfavorable circumstances. Grant, once on the move, Johnston would follow him closely, and uniting with Longstreet, the two could drive him to the Ohio river. "Then Kentucky is ours," said General Lee; "give Johnston and Longstreet this many troops; let them start Grant out of Chattanooga, and then unite their forces before he could fall on either separately, and I am certain we will regain Tennessee *forever*, and carry the war into Kentucky, where, I believe, it will end."

Which of these plans were finally adopted, my informant cannot certainly tell; but, he believes that the execution of one of the two is now being arranged, and, it is very likely, General Lee's programme.

☞ Several years ago a husband and his wife quarreled and separated. In order that his son, then an infant of three months old, might be recognized should he grow up, the father cut off both his thumbs. The son grew to manhood and enlisted in the 6th Connecticut volunteers. He was on guard at Hilton Head, S. C., one day, when the father recognized him by the marks he had so tenderly (?) placed upon him and revealed his paternity. This story is vouched for by Assistant Surgeon L. H. Pease.

EUROPE.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE INFANT PRINCE.

Attempted Sale of the Great Eastern—Circular Note from the French Government on the Danish Question—A Letter from Mazzini.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE INFANT PRINCE.

The accouchement of Her Royal Highness was not altogether so sudden and without premonitory warnings as has been currently reported, nor is there any reason to suppose that it was prematurely hastened by her visit to the ice. Slight symptoms existed in the earlier part of the day, which some of the most experienced of the ladies around the Princess attributed to what proved later to be the true cause. But Her Royal Highness, equally with the Prince, has the strongest dislike to what, in ordinary phrase, is called "making fuss," and on this occasion preferred to pass over these matters as of no moment.

On returning from the ice, at about six o'clock, the symptoms were more urgent. A telegram was then dispatched to London for Dr. Sieveking, Physician in Ordinary to Her Royal Highness. Presently the aspect of affairs became unmistakable. A second telegram was then dispatched for Dr. Farre, who had been appointed accoucheur to Her Royal Highness. Meantime, however, it was evident that more immediate aid was required, and Mr. Henry Brown of Windsor was summoned, and had the happiness of bringing the infant Prince into the world. Mr. Brown is a general practitioner of considerable local repute, and enjoys the confidence of the Royal Family, with whom he has been habitually brought into professional relations.

Dr. Sieveking reached Frogmore at about 9 P. M., immediately after the infant was born, and Dr. Farre, who had come down by a special train instantly on perceiving his summons, arrived afterward. All the arrangements had been made, as is known, for the accouchement to have taken place at the beginning of March, at Marlborough-house; as it was, there was not anything in readyness, nor was any nurse present, and the maternal experience of the Countess of Macclesfield was most useful. Dr. Farre has remained at Frogmore in continuous attendance throughout the week. Dr. Sieveking has also visited her Royal Highness daily, until Wednesday, when he was attacked so severely with muscular rheumatism of an acutely painful character, after returning from his visit, that he has since been and is now temporarily confined by it to bed.

The Infant Prince is, happily, a fine and healthy child. *Par parenthese*, he is said to present already a striking likeness to his Royal father, his features being unusually well marked. Very precise statements have been made as to the uterine age of the infant Prince, and his weight; but these statements have been more precise than accurate.

He is believed by those best able to form an opinion to be somewhat more than "a seven months' child." The weight of nine pounds gravely assigned to the young Prince is altogether incorrect. We are assured that he has not been weighed at all; and this will certainly afford relief to many anxious mothers and nurses, who have declared, almost with one voice, that "it was a shame to weigh the little Prince, for it is so unlucky to weigh a child." His weight is estimated at considerably less than nine pounds, which is a good weight for a fine child of fully nine months' development; six pounds would probably be nearer to the truth, and yet leave nothing to regret.

Every one is, of course, anxious to know how the Prince is to be brought up. He will be suckled by a wet nurse. The same difficulties presented themselves in this as in other matters, from the unexpected and premature arrival of the little stranger. A nurse was, however, carefully selected in the emergency by Dr. Sieveking from the list of those on the list of the York-road Lying-in Institution—Mrs. Connor, a married woman, of irreproachable character, good health and antecedents, and possessing the requisite physical qualities. The little Prince feeds well and is in excellent health.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

In consequence of the announcement that the Great Eastern steamship would be sold by auction, yesterday, a large number of gentlemen assembled at 2½ o'clock, in the Cotton Salesroom, Liverpool. All classes of the mercantile community were represented, and many strangers were present. The proceedings took place by order of the mortgagees, whose claim amounts to £100,000. This amount, with Mr. Parry's claim and interest, made a total of about £110,000; and it was rumored in the room that the reserve bid would exceed that amount by about £20,000. The auctioneer was Mr. Joseph Cunard, of the firm of Cunard & Wilson, Liverpool and London Insurance Buildings.

The clerk read the conditions of sale, which were that the highest bidder was to be the purchaser, the broker being at liberty to bid once on account of the sellers. If any dispute arose, the broker should decide what bid he took. The vessel would be sold with all faults and defects, and be at the purchaser's risk and expense from that date. A deposit of 10 per cent to be made at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the completion of the legal bill of sale, to be made within fourteen days. If the money were not paid within that time, the vessel might be resold without notice, the deposit being forfeited. The sellers being mortgagees selling under power of sale, would only enter into the usual covenant that they had done nothing to incumber.

Mr. Cunard said: Gentlemen the ship will be sold by the inventory, which will be here directly. It comprises all the tackle and apparel of the ship. Will you please bid for her what you like? Start her.

There was no reply for some time. At last some one bid £50,000.

Mr. Cunard: £50,000 is bid. I will take £1,000 bids. A nod or a wink will be £1,000, and cheap at that. [Laughter.] £50,000—(A pause.) If there is no advance, not to waste your valuable time, I shall have to give the owners' bid. £50,000 only? Gentlemen, shall I give the owners' bid, or will you spring a bid?—(There was no answer.) No advance upon £50,000? Gentlemen, on behalf of the owners, I am prepared to bid £130,000, and any advance on that, the highest bidder shall be the purchaser. [Cheers and laughter.] Any advance upon £130,000? No advance upon £130,000? There was indeed no advance upon £130,000, so the auctioneer closed the sale, saying, "Well, gentlemen, if you won't buy the Great Eastern, we will offer you the Gibraltar."

CIRCULAR NOTE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The following is the very important dispatch the French Government have just addressed to all the various States of Germany, Austria and Prussia excepted:

M. LE MINISTRE: The English Government, in a communication to this Cabinet, dated December 31st, propose a Conference, either at Paris or at London, to discuss the affairs of the Duchies. The Conference is to consist of the representatives of those powers who signed the treaty of '52, and a Plenipotentiary of the German Confederacy. When the government of the Emperor was sounded the first time on the subject, it could not but point out the difference existing between a Conference dissussing a special question and the general or narrower Congress conceived by the Emperor.

A Congress arranging the most diverse affairs, offered elements of compromise, which, if the discussion be confined to an isolated interest, must be necessarily wanting. For this reason, and as he would not take under his auspices a discussion from which he would have had to exclude several powers who had assented to the idea of a Congress, the Emperor thought it incumbent upon him to decline the proposal of convening the Conference at Paris. None the less, however, the government of the Emperor cherish the wish of supporting the endeavors which may be made with a view to obviate graver complications. The maintenance of peace was the object of my illustrious master in inviting the Sovereigns to consolidate the political system of Europe by a common agreement among each other.

"The object of his Majesty remains; and, although he is still persuaded that there is only one way of obtaining it with safety, he has no absolute objections to offer to the combinations alluded to by the English Government. Some preliminary explanations would be, however, necessary for him, and have been asked of the Powers. The London Conference of 1858, as is abundantly proved by the existing state of things, has only resulted in the production of an impotent work. Its resolutions are disputed by the majority of the Secondary States of Germany, even by some of those who had assented to them.

"If another meeting is to be called, it is essential to take a position which would hold out the hope of a more satisfactory result. In the first place it is of importance to avoid bringing the Conference into conflict with the Federal Diet by proposing to discuss questions which have been already practically decided; and the Government of the Emperor has addressed the Powers, asking whether they would be disposed to accept the actual *status quo* in Holstein and Schleswig as a basis of deliberation—in other words, to reserve the pending questions.

"Giving, at the same time, an earnest attention to a point which seems to have great interest for Germany, the Emperor, like the English Government, is of opinion that the participation of the Confederacy in any future transactions might be very useful. It is to be regretted that Germany had no immediate share in the arrangements adopted in 1852, with a view to a new order of succession in Denmark. Yet it may be asked whether the Federal Diet would determine to enter upon all these ideas.

"At a general or narrower Congress, discussing a variety of questions, together with that of the Duchies, the Germanic Confederacy, I believe, would have had no hesitation to submit their cause to a European tribunal. It was one of the advantages of this conciliatory plan that it took into consideration the sensitiveness and interests of every one. However, the Federal Diet, having on some other occasions declined the suggestion to have its difference with Denmark treated by the parties to the London treaty, the Emperor, before accepting the proposal of the English Cabinet, requires to ascertain whether the views of the German States have undergone any alteration in this respect.

"This is the communication, M. le Ministre, which I am directed to address to you. I should be very much obliged to you if you would enable me to inform my Government whether the idea of a conference is approved of by the * * * Cabinet, and whether it would be disposed to vote at Frankfort that Germany should be represented by a special plenipotentiary at such a conference. Receive, &c. "DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

"Paris, Jan. 8, 1864."

THE ATTEMPT UPON THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

A LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

Mazzini has addressed the following letter to the London papers:

SIR: Accusations of every description have been, since the arrest of four Italians in Paris, charged with an attempt against Louis Napoleon, heaped on me by the organs of the French Government, and repeated by the English Press.

It has always been my known habit not to discuss accusations put forth against me by avowed enemies, and I feel a special dislike to do so when the accusations come from the agents of a man who, as far as in him lies, is by more brutal force depriving my country of the unity which she claims, and making Rome the basis of operations of the brigandage infesting the South of Italy.

Yielding, however, to solicitations of dear English friends, I do declare:

That I never did instigate anybody to kill Louis Napoleon;

That I never did give to any man bombs, arms, revolvers, or daggers for the purpose;

That Trabucco, Imperatori and Saglio are entirely unknown to me;

That, therefore, the meeting summoned at Lugano, the alleged place of sub-lieutenant given to Imperatori in a brigade of four men, and the giving of the photographs to the men, are absolute falsehoods;

That my photographs with my autograph at the bottom are sold for the "Venice Emancipation Fund," at the office of the *Unita Italiana*, at Milan and elsewhere;

That no letter, with or without money, has ever been addressed by me to Greco in Paris.

Greco I know. Hundreds, I might say thousands, of young men, belonging to our national party of action, are known to me. Greco is an enthusiastic patriot, who took a position in the enterprise of 1860 and 1861 in the South of Italy and he has had, as such, contact with me. Any note of mine in his possession, if there be any, must, however, belong to at least nine or ten months ago.

Enough in reply to accusations, hitherto, merely grounded on French police reports. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Jan. 14.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT DRESDEN WARNS THE SAXON GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE INVASION—REJECTION OF THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN PROPOSAL BY THE FEDERAL DIET—AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA TO OCCUPY SCHLESWIG NOTWITHSTANDING.

It is stated that Bishop Wronrad, the minister-President declared to ambassadors extraordinary of England and Russia, Lord Wodehouse and Councellor Ewers, before their departure from Copenhagen, that the Danish Government would willingly accept the English proposal of a conference for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, although of the opinion that it would scarcely lead to any result. But, in any case, the powers who agreed to the conference must take care that in the meantime not a single German soldier crosses the Eider. Should this, nevertheless, take place, the Danish Government are resolved to enter on the war with all energy, and to prosecute it as long as the resources of the country would permit.

On the 14th, in the Federal Diet the Austro-Prussian proposal was lost by eleven to five.

The proposal was as follows: That the Confederation should require Denmark definitely to suspend the November constitution with regard to Schleswig, and should at the same time notify that, in case of refusal, the Confederation will be compelled to obtain a pledge for the fulfillment of its just demands by the military occupation of Schleswig. That the Federal Diet shall also request the military committee to submit a proposition for raising the forces possibly required for the occupation of Schleswig to the necessary strength.

After the vote had taken place, Austria and Prussia declared that they would take the matter in hand themselves.

The British Minister at Dresden had addressed a warning note to the Saxon Government against any invasion of Schleswig. The Government of Saxony complains of its offensive nature.

The King of Denmark had given a banquet to the Rigsraad, and in response to a toast he gave a solemn promise ever to uphold the liberty and independence of Denmark, and to protect the rights of the crown.

A Vienna telegram of the 15th to the London *Times* says: "The step yesterday taken by Austria and Prussia in the Diet must must be considered a pacific one, as a final effort on the part of those powers to prevent the outbreak of a war between the Bund and Denmark. Austria and Prussia act as parties to the London treaty of 1852, and take the whole responsibility of their present policy on themselves.

The *Times* says it is known that already orders have been sent to the shipping ports in the East to ship no produce by either German or Danish vessels.

A special telegram of the 15th to the *Morning Herald*, dated Flensburg, says: People coming from the south to-day state that cannonading has been heard in the direction of Reendsburg. Not much importance is attached to this rumor, and there is nothing to confirm the impression that hostilities may have commenced.

A Fighting, Swearing and Praying Individual.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, recently released from the Libby Prison, tells the following story of one of the inmates:

I am satisfied that Mr. Sherman, of Colonel Baker's detective force in Washington, is an individual of transcendentally mixed qualities. On the morning succeeding my transfer to No. 10, I witnessed a scene in which he figured conspicuously conclusive of this fact. A prayer meeting had been convened, when suddenly an outsider insisted on taking a small bench—the only one, by the way, in the room—in possession of Mr. Sherman, who, as I afterwards saw, was the leader of the meeting.

"I'll fight you for that bench," said the outsider, taking off his coat.

"I shan't go there to fight you," replied Mr. Sherman; "but attempt to take away this bench and I'll give you a damned licking."

The outsider advanced and made a demonstration to seize the bench. The fist of Mr. Sherman suddenly leaped from the right shoulder, and that outsider dropped.

"We have settled the case of that damned cuss," said Mr. Sherman. "Now we'll go on with the meeting. Brother Merritt, will you lead in prayer?"

Almost incredulous as this story may appear, it is, nevertheless, every word of it true. Two days before my release this Mr. Sherman, with others, was put in a ground floor room preliminary to being taken to Salisbury. The weather was excessively cold, and, there being no fire in the room, Mr. S. took occasion to unfold his views upon the Southern Confederacy and its treatment of prisoners, which expression of opinion Captain Richardson, now commanding the prison, chanced to hear.

"Don't you know better than to talk like that?" said Captain Richardson.

"I have said exactly what I think," replied Mr Sherman. "I think it a damned shame to put prisoners in such a damned hole as this."

"Repeat that again," said Captain Richardson, "and I'll blow your brains out," drawing his revolver.

"Well, I do think it is a damned shame," responded Mr. S. "You can blow my brains out as soon as you please."

Capt. Richardson did not blow out Mr. Sherman's brains, but put him at once in double irons in a condemned cell, where, brave but indiscreet fellow, he may be yet for aught I know.

Caught in a Falsehood.

Mr. Fernando Wood has the effrontery to deny, in the House, that, while Mayor of New York, he sent a dispatch to Georgia regretting that arms intended for that State had been stopped in New York. He averred that his dispatch related to merchandise only:—Here are the dispatches:

"MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 24, 1861.

To his Honor Mayor Wood:

Is it true that any arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New York? Your answer is important to us and to New York. Answer at once. R. TOOMBS."

To this the Mayor returned the following answer:

"*Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Ga.*

In reply to your dispatch, *I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia, have been seized by the police of this State*, but that the City of New York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage.

As Mayor I have no authority over the police.—*If I had the power I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.* FERNANDO WOOD."

Now what excuse will Mr. Wood have to offer to the House for the treason and falsehood thus uncovered? He once escaped a criminal indictment for swindling his partner, by the statute of limitations. How will he escape from such a conviction as this?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

No Slaves in Louisiana.

[From the N. O. Era, Jan. 14.]

The Union men of Louisiana have now a definite object in view—a definite work to perform. The question of slavery is no longer in the political arena in this State. Slavery has been destroyed, abolished—not as our French contemporary would have us believe, by a stroke of the pen, but by the all-powerful decrees of military necessity—by the operation of causes which our wisest statesmen foresaw from the beginning. Slavery could no more survive rebellion and martial law than a man can survive a stab through his heart. Louisiana is a free State to-day, and there is no power on earth that can make her other than free forever. This is the basis of future action. The proclamation of the Commanding General does but give form and voice to things already accomplished; it declares a great and apparent fact. What so-called slaveholder in Louisiana does not know perfectly well that he has no slaves? Can his overseer lash them to unwilling toil? No. Even if the attempt were made, the so-called slave might run off on his way to the block; and there is no power to drag him to it unwillingly. The vital condition of slavery is, that the master shall have power to enforce his will; but now it depends upon the will of the "slave" and not of the master, whether or not the latter shall be obeyed. Most aptly has the General expressed this truth by saying that such portion of the Constitution and laws as relate to slavery are inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within the limits of the State. Therefore, slavery, as a State institution, is no longer a debatable question in Louisiana, for the simple reason that Louisiana is a free State in fact, as she has been ever since the Federal occupation, and because she has now been declared to be free with the force and solemnity of law. Therefore, we repeat the slavery question is no longer in the political arena here.

The Grape Vines on Kelley's Island.

We find the following in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of a day or two since. We hope the alarm is to a great extent unfounded, as would seem to be the case, by the communication we published yesterday:

KELLEY'S ISLAND, O., Jan. 15.

EDS. COM.—The severe cold weather of January 1st and 2nd has made sad havoc in our vineyard. December 30th, 1863, I engaged to deliver (in the Spring) 100,000 Catawba cuttings, and a few days ago I had to notify the parties that the grape buds were all killed, and not *one* cutting could be made. We shall not trim any more until the leaves start in the Spring, so we can save the buds, if any, that the cold slighted. I think there will be buds enough to give us a fair crop of *Catawbas* next year, provided nothing else interferes to prevent. The vines are injured more by severe cold than ever before in my recollection. An insertion of these facts in your paper, will answer many inquiries. E. H.

THE BAPTISM OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S SON—A DIFFICULTY AT ROME.—The *Union* says that the baptism of Prince Napoleon's son "is at this moment a great stumbling block to the church. The little prince was half baptized (*ondoye*) immediately after his birth; but it is almost without precedent that the full ceremony of Baptism should be postponed longer than six months. The infant is now more than a year old; and the reason given for the extraordinary delay is that Prince Napoleon will have no other godfather for his son than the King of Italy, who is excommunicated. The Pope making a great point of holding to the excommunication in this case, no bishop in France can be found to fly openly in the face of the church; and Prince Napoleon, with equal firmness declares that unless Victor Emanuel holds his infant over the font he shall not be baptized at all."

LITERARY.

THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD: A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep. By Henry S. Randall, LL.D. Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry," etc. With Illustrations. Rochester, N. Y.: D. D. T. Moore: Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1864.

There is probably no one interest at present connected with agricultural economy in the West, that is attracting so much the attention of intelligent, progressive farmers as the matter of sheep husbandry; and none in which prevails so much real ignorance as to the practical details connected therewith. This latter fact arises from the long existence of the notion, and until within the last five or six years, that our prairies were unsuited to sheep raising. These notions, which long possessed the minds of our farmers, have happily yielded to a more intelligent appreciation of the whole matter: and now there seems even more anxiety to engage in the business than there was previously to condemn and avoid it. The "Practical Shepherd," which has been written and published by Dr. Randall, is one greatly needed by our agriculturists, and no book could have been produced which more thoroughly meets the necessities and requirements of the subject. Dr. Randall has long been known as one of the very first writers in our country on stock raising. He has had years of experience as a practical shepherd, and his thorough investigation of the subject, both at home and abroad, makes him probably the best informed man in this community, in all the details of sheep culture.

He has brought his vast abilities and a rich fund of rare information, to the task of producing the Practical Shepherd. It is exhaustive. Nothing which a sheep raiser can wish to know, has been omitted. The different and most valuable breeds of sheep, their characteristics, adaptation of breeds to different situations and climates, prospects and profits of wool and mutton production in the United States, principles and practices of breeding, management of sheep in all seasons, prairie sheep husbandry, anatomy and every class of diseases of sheep, remedies for disease, dogs in connection with sheep—all of these subjects are discussed in detail, and with a thorough knowledge of each characteristic. The book is one which we can unhesitatingly commend to all sheep raisers, and all who wish to engage in the business. We hope and look for a large sale of it in this and the Northwestern States.

MARY LYNDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady Emily Ponsonby, author of the "Discipline of Life," "Katharine and her Sisters," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. 1863. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

GOOD SOCIETY; or, CONTRASTS OF CHARACTER. By Mrs. Grey, author of the "Gamblers Wife," "Passages in the Life of a Fast Young Lady," etc. New York: John Bradburn. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

TWICE LOST. A Novel. Boston: Loring. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

As a usual thing, it is safe to light your fire with all novels bound in red and yellow paper covers, and their conflagations would probably purify the world of letters and benefit the world at large. We except, however, from this list, the three novels above. The first two are passable delineation of character, tiresome but well written, and will find favor with a certain class of readers. "Twice Lost," however, is one of the finest novels that has been produced this season.

The characters are drawn as sharply and clearly as those of Dickens. The plot is elaborately conceived and worked out most admirably. If we were to recommend one novel more than another to our readers for a winter evening's perusal, we should say take "Twice Lost." It is the work of an eminently literary person and a close observer of society, whose name should not be suffered to remain anonymous. We clip out a few descriptions here and there. Here is one of scenery:

I was about half-way home, and having reached an open space at rather a higher elevation than usual, I paused to delight myself with the picture before I descended into a certain hollow filled with trees and brushwood, which must be crossed ere I could again come out into the open coast. The picture was worth looking at. A belt of red light—the last trophy of a superb winter sunset—was still visible over the carved and changeable outline of the hills at one side of my way. For a considerable space it was crossed by a long wavy line of fir-trees which crested one of the lowest of these hills. Everybody knows how beautiful a thing is a line of fir-trees with the ruins of sunset behind it; and no one will wonder that I lingered for some time tracing the contours of purple stem and swart foliage, and the pausing over the bright spaces here and there, where a leaf or a spray was cut so sharply against its background of pale fire, that I could have painted its portrait, even from my present distance. From this sight, which I was leaving behind, I turned to look upon the valley before me; the moon was well up, and a long sweep of hill, wood, rock, and water, was visible under its lovely light. Not a sound but the soft trickle of the stream, continuous, but with just so much of variety in its pleasant murmur that you could have told with shut eyes that it was the murmur of nature, and not the whirr of machinery. Not a movement, not even the quiver of a leaf; the birds were all gone to bed, and no breeze was astir. I was looking at the silver summits of the low copse into which I was about to descend, and thinking that their motionless leaves, made crystalline by the moonlight, might almost be compared to the foliage of a frozen forest, when, to my surprise, I saw a movement amongst them.

And here one of character:

I tried a few experiments upon Bertha. I wanted to test, as far as I could, all the constituents of the soil which seemed to have disagreed so fatally with the plant now entrusted to my care. Bertha was one of those pretty, caressing creatures who win upon you by the mere influence of manner, without impressing you with any very definite notion as to the character underlying the manner. She spoke to you as if her happiness entirely depended on your approval; she was profuse in sympathy; she seemed ready to abandon her most cherished convictions at a gesture of dissent from anybody else; she was never quite happy unless she was sitting hand-in-hand with somebody. Everything in her was so undeveloped, that there might be some lurking mischief to come out hereafter; her mother's girlhood might have resembled her's; but it gave a fair promise of becoming eventually a comfortable pillow enough for some man's mind. There was something mirror-like about her; when she presented you with the image of an opinion you involuntarily looked somewhere else for the origin of it; her most emphatic "I think" only suggested to you the question, "Now, who has put that into her head?"

We conclude with a description of personal appearance, which is as clean cut as a diamond:

There she sat—my future pupil, without a doubt. From the superb development of her figure, she might have been twenty rather than seventeen. Her attitude, as she lay back in a folding chair, with an open book on her knee, at which she never looked, and her profile, which was presented to the room, was a perfect study of listlessness and disquietude. The beauty of her face was astonishing, the expression, the most repulsive I ever saw; she looked an incarnation of sullenness, resentment, and defiance. Immense hazel eyes, staring straight-forward at nothing; black eyebrows, and black eyelashes of unusual length, curled at the tips; masses of hair, several shades lighter than the eyebrows, heaped into a net and hanging upon the shoulder, so as to define with great precision the delicate contour of cheek and throat; a complexion of that peculiar ivory transparency in which the faintest bloom looks like a flush, and seems about to fade away before your eyes; straight nose with deeply-curved nostrils, and lips finely formed, but a little too full, though this, perhaps, arose rather from the fixed pout upon them than from their natural proportion—these were the features of the picture.

A TREATISE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS as in force in England and the United States, with an appendix containing the existing English and American Statutes. Second edition. By Causten Brown, Esq., Counsellor at Law. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

In this the second edition of this valuable book of law reference on the question of Fraud, all the cases which have been made public during the last five years are cited and the whole work has been carefully revised. It is a great improvement upon the first edition, and in its enlarged and revised state will form a valuable contribution to law libraries.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for February, enlists in its service the best names among its contributors, offering the following list of articles: Genius, by J. Brownlee Brown; My Brother and I, by J. T. Trowbridge; A Half-Life and Half a Life, by Miss E. H. Appleton; On the Relation of Art to Nature, by J. Eliot Cabot; Snow, by Mrs. Elizabeth Akers; House and Home Papers, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; The Convultionists of St. Medard, by Robert Dale Owen; Presence, by Alice Cary; Glacial Period, by Louis Agassiz; Bryant, by George S. Hillard; Annesley Hall and Newstead Abbey, by Mrs. Waterson; The Last Charge, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Northern Invasions, by Edward Everett Hale.

The *Continental* for February has its say about "Jefferson as seen by the Light of 1863," "The English Press;" "The Treasury Report and Mr. Secretary Chase;" "Buckle, Draper and Science of History;" "Petroleum;" "A Tragedy of Error;" "The Andes," and "*Nous avons les Cosaques.*" Mrs. Kimball's "Was he Successful?" is continued, and the number also contains two pieces of original poetry, "North and South," and the "Angels of War."

Emigration from Canada.

The New York *Messager Franco-Americain*, of January 20, says the Canadian papers are complaining of the large emigration that is going on from the British provinces to the United States, attracted by the great demand for labor, and the high bounties paid to soldiers. The *Messager Joliette*, (Canada East,) says over 5,000 young men have left Nova Scotia, and a still larger number from Canada, for the purpose of enlisting in the Northern army. It says some cantons are nearly depopulated. In Wolton, alone, more than 600 persons have already departed. It is the wealthiest place in the district of Wolde; 130 have emigrated from another parish.

The *Inquirer*, of Three Rivers, (C. E.,) says the authorities of that little locality having learned that 540 men were engaged by the farmers of the United States, have "beat the ban" in the streets, to inform those still disposed to leave, that upon arriving in the States, they will probably be forced into the army. It is said this deterred, for a while, about 80, who had made up their minds to emigrate. Subsequently, however, 150 men left for St. Louis, where they were promised work at $25 to $30 per month, (high wages to the minds of Canadian laborers who have been contented at home, heretofore, with $4 to $5 per month.)

☞ The Post Office Department is now self-sustaining, for the first time in fifteen years.

☞ A pew in the broad aisle of King's Chapel, Boston, sold recently for $5,400.

Express Lines.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. Until further notice, we are prepared to receive and forward all business offered, for VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA, STEVENSON, BRIDGEPORT, And other points occupied by our armies. All business for points restricted by Government, must be accompanied by permit. Merchandise consigned to permanent dealers at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, will be received and forwarded, SUBJECT TO CHARGES; all other matter (except money packages) MUST BE PRE-PAID. All articles for SOLDIERS must be marked with COMPANY and REGIMENT to WHICH THEY BELONG. J. B. COOKE, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH. A FAST FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO All Points in the West AT REGULAR RAIL ROAD RATES. The Great Western Despatch is a FAST FREIGHT LINE established by the United States Express Company for transporting merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express charges, and is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. Great Western Despatch Freight is shipped via Erie Railway, Lake Shore and M. S. R. Rs. WITH ONLY ONE TRANSFER Between New York and Chicago. Making better time than any other line, except the regular Express Company's. M. H. ROVEY, Agent, 291 Broadway, New York. GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent, 33 State-st., Boston. W. H. PERRY, Supt., Buffalo, L. FOWLER, Agent, 120 Lake Street, Chicago.

Jewelry.

W. FORSYTH & CO., 42 and 44 Nassau street, New York, (adjoining the Post Office,) offer for sale the following magnificent list of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, &c., valued at $500,000. Each article ONE DOLLAR, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get.

100	Gold and Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$100.00 each.	
200	Ladies' Gold Watches		[illegible]	
500	Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches		15.00 each.	
10,000	Sets of Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00 each.	
20,000	Brooches, Gold Band Bracelets, Ear Drops, Lockets, Chains, Rings, &c.	3.00 to	8.00 each.	
25,000	Gents' Pins, Chains, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c.	2.50 to	3.00 each.	
10,000	Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders	4.00 to	5.00 each.	
5,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Extension Cases and Pencils	4.00 to	6.00 each.	

The articles in this stock of Jewelry are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail for 25 cents each; and on receipt of the certificate, it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it or not. Five certificates $1, eleven $2, thirty $5, sixty-five $10, one hundred $15. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ANSWERED. AGENTS wanted in every town and regiment. We allow them ten cents on every Certificate, provided their remittance amounts to $1, also other liberal inducements to those who buy largely. Send for circular. Address W. FORSYTH & CO., 42 and 44 Nassau street, New York.

Roback's Bitters.

GREENBACKS are GOOD BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER. ROBACK'S ROBACK'S ROBACK'S STOMACH STOMACH STOMACH BITTERS

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS, Sold everywhere, and used by everybody.

Sold at Wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, W. H. HARRIS & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. ROEMHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH, A. F. CROSKEY, C. H. BECKWITH, P. O'NIEL, H. SCOVILLE. At Retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally. Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati. C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent, Office 24 & 26 Market street, Lind's Block.

Medicinal.

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, Gout and Neuralgia SPECIFIC. J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, NO. 144 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Price $1.50 per Bottle.

ASTHMA CURED—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 211 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS 38 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Lallemand's Specific.

USE LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC. LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It WILL cure Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Hundreds have certified to this fact. For sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle. J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent, 34 North First street, St. Louis. J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

Book Binders.

DEAN & SMEAL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. Particular attention paid to binding SHEET MUSIC, Old Books, Magazines, &c., bound to order in every style. [illegible] 110 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible] E. H. DUPEE, [illegible] WOOSTER. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The firm of COOLEY, FARWELL & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either of the Partners will sign the firm name in liquidation. FRANCIS B. COOLEY, JOHN V. FARWELL, MARSHALL FIELD. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of FARWELL, FIELD & CO., To continue the DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSINESS at the old stand of Cooley, Farwell & Co. JOHN V. FARWELL, MARSHALL FIELD, S. N. KELLOGG, L. Z. LEITER. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of W. & G. Holz & Co. has been dissolved. A copartnership has been formed between G. Holz & J. Volkmann, who will continue the business of the late firm of W. & G. Holz & Co., and are authorized to receive all debts due the old firm and pay all liabilities of same. GOTTLIEB HOLZ, JACOB VOLKMANN.

G. HOLZ & J. VOLKMANN, 218 Lake Street, Between Wells and Franklin, Dealers in Shelf Hardware, Cooking Stoves, And Kitchen Furnishing Goods. Also, Agents for the celebrated Charter Oak Patent Cooking Stove.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership existing between Wm. Patterson, Wm. Timberman, of Keokuk, Iowa, and G. S. Hubbard, of Chicago, doing business in Chicago during the winter of 1863-4, under the style and firm of HUBBARD, PATTERSON & CO., is this day dissolved. G. S. Hubbard is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. G. S. HUBBARD, WM. PATTERSON, WM. TIMBERMAN. Chicago, Jan. 29, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. James A. Farless is associated with us from this date. The style of the firm hereafter will be FARLESS, GREENE & CO., who will continue the Paint, Oil and Varnish business at the old stand of 10 South Water street, Chicago. SAML. GREENE & CO. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PETTITT & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission business. Chicago, Dec. 18, 1863. HENRY W. PETTITT, O. L. SMITH.

PETTITT & SMITH, (Successors to T. M. Turley & Co.,) FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 21 South Water street, corner of State, Chicago. H. W. PETTITT. O. L. SMITH.

Farm Machinery.

HENRY H. TAYLOR, DEALER IN FARM MACHINERY, General Western Agent for C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio, Manufacturers of "Buckeye" Mowers and Reapers, and "Sweepstakes" Threshers, and Horse Powers; sole dealer in Collins & Co's "Cast Cast-Steel" Turf and Stubble Plows; Thomas Mast & Co's "Buckeye" Grain Drills, Gaskill's Cultivators, etc., etc., etc. 233 Lake Street, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., MANUFACTURE Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE. Chicago Agency for {Collier White Lead and Oil Co. St. Louis Shot Tower Co. W. & B. Douglas' Manufact'g Co. Particular attention is invited to my BOILED LINSEED OIL, Of which a stock is kept constantly on hand. OIL CAKE, ground and unground, packed in barrels for shipment, and sold in quantities to suit. TERMS CASH. For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce. The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ADAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water Street, N. Y. City.

Flax and Hemp.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1863. To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp: The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz: "For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars." Having met, and after several days' investigation, believing that a further and fuller notice of their investigations might produce valuable results, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M. They request all interested in the development of this appropriation, or anxious to develop the subject for the public good, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of the hemp and flax in the different stages of preparation, if the fibres in their different stages, be accompanied by statements of the various processes used, and the cost of production in each case; also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, together with any and all information that may be useful to the Commission. This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution of the appropriation can be made. ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

Artificial Legs.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the Union States Government, which has appointed him to supply the disabled soldiers, free. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlets. P. O. Box 2005.

Business Cards.

MILLER & LEWIS, Attorneys and Counsellers at Law. Office 54 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. HENRY G. MILLER. HIRAM L. LEWIS.

Albums.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALBUMS, R. B. APPLEBY'S, 134 South Clark Street. Don't buy till you see his stock.

REMOVAL. J. H. REED & CO. Have this day removed to their store, 32 Lake Street, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE.

BALTHIS & BROTHER, NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRON STORE, 207 Lake Street, Chicago, Where the Trade can select from a most complete and excellent stock, have all articles that Blacksmiths, Wagon and Carriage Builders can desire. For lateness and quality of stock and prices for same, will not be excelled. Orders solicited and promptly filled. BALTHIS & BROTHER.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. [Incorporated February, 1861.] Office 164 & 166 Washington-st., Methodist Church Block. This Institution receives deposits of FIVE CENTS and upwards from all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Exchange sold on the Principal Cities of Europe. JOHN [illegible], President. [illegible] Cashier. GEO. SCHNEIDER, Vice-President. D. BICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND LIVERPOOL.—Will sail from Liverpool, during the month of April for Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. The A No. 1 Lloyd's barques, STOWAH, RAVENNA, VIRVALITE, Brig CHERRINGTON. [illegible]

SALT, SALT, SALT.—We have [illegible] barrels [illegible] Salt for sale in lots to suit, [illegible] per barrel, delivered on the cars. The Salt is the best quality, and dry. M. S. NICHOLS & CO. [illegible]

$15 AND $25 SOLDIERS' Certificates of Enlistment wanted. Will cash any amount. [illegible]

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate Loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, and at reasonable rates. [illegible]

BEEF! BEEF!!—Sealed Proposals [illegible] FRESH BEEF. [illegible] The Beef to be sound and wholesome, in alternate fore and hind quarters, or parts thereof; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded; to be furnished in such quantities, and on such days, as may be designated by the Commanding officer. [illegible]

WEST MARKET FOR SALE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Jan. 28th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, February 3d, at 11 A. M., at which time the Board will proceed to open the same, for the West Market building, said building to be removed or torn down within 60 days from the time of receiving said proposals. Terms of Payment Cash. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for West Market." The Board will give any desired information not furnished by this notice. J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

125 OAK PILES WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, January 24th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday, February 5th, at the hour of 11 A. M., at which time the Board will open the same for 125 White Oak Piles, each 30 feet long, not less than 10 inches thick at the butt, and 8 inches at the point, to be straight and sound, and free from bad knots and other defects. The Piles must be delivered at Chicago by June first 1864. The bids must be sealed, accompanied with the usual bond, to be approved by the Board, (blanks for which will be furnished at this office,) and directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Piles." The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible. J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of those places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw. [illegible]

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell. BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature. JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved. It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household Use. REMEMBER, Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Educational.

IDLEWILD. MRS. E. P. WILLIS [illegible]

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT AUBURNDALE, IN NEWTON, MASS. [illegible]

Architecture.

ARCHITECTURE.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

THE CITY.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—A boy 13 years of age, named Joseph Miller, recently from Iowa, was sent to the Reform School yesterday for the larceny of ten dollars from a fellow boarder at the Jervis House.

REVIVAL SERVICES.—The revival services at the Desplaines M. E. Church are still largely attended and the interest is increasing. There will be preaching this evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Boring.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—This battery is at present located at Huntsville, Ala., on duty with the cavalry division. John B. Hall, one of the members, just returned, says that the boys are well and in capital spirits.

RUSH STREET BRIDGE.—This bridge will probably be thrown open to the public towards the close of the present week. Lawrence Fitzgerald, long an attache of the American Express Co., has been appointed bridge tender. He is a careful man, and will doubtless fill the position well.

LEFT TOWN.—Some five or six professional thieves and pickpockets, who arrived in the city a day or two ago, with the intention of making it the theatre of their operations, quite unexpectedly left town last evening, at the suggestion of the Detectives, by whom they were "spotted."

WAS PRESENT.—In the published list of Aldermen present at the meeting of the Common Council, on Monday evening last, the name of Alderman Hottinger, of the 14th Ward, was omitted. Mr. Hottinger is one of the most regular attendants on the sessions of the Council.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse and buggy driven by a boy, dashed wildly up Randolph street towards the river, and on arriving near the corner of Franklin street was cleverly stopped by a gentleman, without having done any damage, except frightening the boy.

COMING UP.—Metropolitan Block is now being brought to grade. The workmen commenced excavating yesterday, and will, in a day or two set the screws under the foundations, and raise the structure bodily. The entire block will be elevated four feet.

ERRING WOMANS' REFUGE.—The annual meeting of this Institution will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p. m., in the Y. M. Christian Association Rooms, to which all interested in this noble charity are invited. Reports of its practical workings will be read, and an occasion of special interest to the friends of the refuge is expected.

A WAIF.—On Monday a girl about thirteen years of age was found wandering about the streets by some police officer, who conveyed her to the First Precinct Station House. She gave her name as Sarah Jane Williamson, and declared that she was friendless and perfectly destitute. The waif has been received as an inmate of the House for Erring Women.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.—Last night some five hundred recruits, enlisted in various parts of Wisconsin, arrived here from Janesville, *en route* for Cairo, where they will be assigned to the various regiments in which they have enlisted. They are a splendid looking body of men, and the air rang with their joyous shouts as they marched through the streets of the city.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday, while coupling an engine to a freight car, at Makanda Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, a brakeman named John Tegan, was instantly killed. He was standing on the pilot of the engine as it approached the standing car, with the long coupling bar in his hand to insert it into the couplings, but failed to raise it high enough, and the poor young man caught in the inclined plane of the pilot, was crushed to death.

THE "NORTH STAR."—This is the title of a new paper just issued by the conductors of the North Star Mission School, located on the corner of Division and Sedgewick streets. It contains among other interesting notices the announcement that: "The largest number in attendance during the past quarter, including teachers and visitors, was Sabbath, Nov. 29—Concert Sunday—910; smallest, Nov. 15—[illegible]; average attendance, 615.

WHO WILL SEW FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The ladies of Chicago are *earnestly* requested to meet at the Ladies' War Committee Rooms, Garrett Block, and make up garments for the sick and wounded soldiers. The call made a few days since has not been responded to sufficiently to fill the requisition made on the Sanitary Commission.

Goods ready to be made up, but willing hands wanted. We trust this call will not be in vain.

Rooms opened daily from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

A COLD BATH.—Late on Monday evening, Constable Martin Jennings proceeded to arrest a man, on a barge lying at Hale's dock, between Wells and Clark streets. The worthy constable met with considerable resistance on the part of his would-be prisoner, who, indeed, eventually threw Jennings into the river. The officer called lustily for help, and was rescued from his somewhat uncomfortable situation by some citizens who heard him.

CRIM. CON.—A case appeared yesterday afternoon before Justice Moore, which promises some rich disclosures of connubial infidelity. Nathaniel H. Sawtell and Clara P. Pratt are charged with adulterous intercourse by a Mrs. Lizzie Dyer. The parties are all residents of this city. Mr. Sawtell is a married man and has a wife and family living. Mrs. Pratt, according to her own statement, has been married, but is now a widow. No particulars were elicited yesterday, the parties being held over in the sum of $500 each to appear on Thursday next.

CAMP DOUGLAS COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.—As announced some time since, the Government has taken the supplying of Camp Douglas from the hands of contractors, and all supplies are now furnished by the Government. This change was carried into operation on Monday. Col. Small is purchasing Commissary, and Capt. Edwards Issuing Commissary. H. C. King, who has been in charge of this department, acting for the contractors since May last, has retired, and Major J. M. Hosford acts in his stead, under the appointment of Capt. Edwards.

THIRD MICHIGAN CAVALRY.—Yesterday afternoon, 130 new recruits from various parts of Michigan, arrived in the city and dined at the Soldiers' Home, of course. The conductor says they are the first squad of new recruits he ever saw on the way, without a guard—not a gun is amongst them—every man is a *volunteer*, and all are able-bodied, earnest men, who *go* of their own accord, having a desire to be at the funeral of the Confederacy, they say. They are under command of Capt. M. M. Lattimer. They left last evening to join the old regiment (numbering 750) now at Lagrange Tennessee.

CONDITION OF RECRUITS AT CAMP BUTLER.—We have received from time to time indignant complaints of the treatment of recruits at camp Butler, and yesterday a letter was shown us signed by twenty-eight members of one of the Chicago batteries, containing statements, which if true, call for immediate relief at the hands of the authorities. It is no small sacrifice soldiers make for their country when they exchange the comforts of home for the discomforts of camp and garrison life, and they are surely entitled to this recognition for their patriotism, that they shall be properly clothed, and fed with wholesome food. If we may believe the reports that reach us, they are neither.

ONE DAY MORE.—We understand that this is the last day on which the life-like portrait of Major Gen. Grant will be on exhibition. We regret that it is to be withdrawn from exhibition as the public are apparently just waking up to the merits of the picture as a work of art, and its correctness as a likeness of this military chieftain. Upwards of sixteen hundred persons visited the painting yesterday, and about $30 were voluntarily contributed at the door, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. We trust that Mr. Antrobus will be prevailed upon to extend the free exhibition of this picture for a day or two, at least, if not during the entire week; and while the exhibition is free to all they are requested to remember the Soldiers' Home, (for which the exhibition is made,) by contributing their mites in the small box as they enter.

NOT ON THE PROGRAMME.—An incident occurred last evening at the Academy of Music, which, though amusing to the audience was extremely annoying to the management and very mortifying to the visitors. Two shoulder-strapped individuals, dressed magnificently in army blue and brass buttons, came to the opera house last evening, accompanied by two *nymphs du pave*, from the classic precincts of Wells street, dressed in rustling silks and rouged in corresponding style. They passed in along with the crowd, without detection, and went along up the gallery to one of the private boxes, where they installed themselves with due pomposity. Here they were soon discovered by Mr. Dingess, the business manager, who, having called a policeman, proceeded to the box and requested the distinguished visitors to leave. The females were escorted outside the lines to Washington street, when the "shoulder straps" soon followed, assisted by an application of a boot at the foot of Mr. Dingess, amidst roars of laughter from the audience, who evidently were well pleased at the efforts displayed by the management, to provide a respectable place of amusement.

RECRUITING.—Our last report left the progress of recruiting eminently satisfactory. At the close of business last evening, the Examining Surgeon had examined and passed ninety-five men, the enlistments of Monday and Tuesday. This is well, and augurs well for the future. The 8th cavalry is just now attracting the greater share of recruits, and next to this regiment, the 39th and 72d. Among them are several veterans, men who have been in the service, and discharged for disability or other causes.

The rooms for the examination of the candidates reveals many secrets, and men who supposed themselves sound in wind and limb, find to their dismay that they are neither. Since the experience we have gained in the war, the Government has learned wisdom, and receives only men capable of enduring the hardships and privations inseparable from a soldier's vocation. The recruits yesterday [illegible] were far above the average in point of muscular development, and will make excellent fighting material.

The bounties authorized by the Council will [illegible] a day or two. [illegible] last night, there were [illegible] for the payment of one hundred men only. It is probable, however, that the resolution [illegible] passed by the Common Council will not be [illegible] their effect upon the Board of Supervisors. [illegible] may confidently expect that bounties will [illegible] the present rate so long as the Government [illegible] paid, or until the 1st of March.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The Run Continued—An Excited Crowd—A Causeless Panic.

The run upon the State Savings Bank continues unabated. All day yesterday, from the hour of opening until 3 o'clock in the evening, the large counting room of the Institution was filled with an excited crowd of small depositors, each anxious to withdraw his scanty earnings. It is notorious that so far none of the heavier depositors have withdrawn their accounts, being evidently satisfied of the soundness of the Institution. Without discussing the question of the propriety of the run upon the bank at this juncture, we cannot avoid regretting the occurrence. The tendency is not only to affect the solvency of the State Savings Bank, but every other similar institution in our midst, and remotely that of all banking institutions. Already the effort is seen in the preparations made in moneyed circles to provide against the threatened or possible contingency. This state of things cannot long continue, without the withdrawal of the ordinary facilities for moving produce, a condition upon which the prosperity of our city so materially depends. Capital is as sensitive as the honor of woman, and eminently conservative. A general panic in Chicago would not fail to produce a panic elsewhere, and we are sure our people do not wish the commercial *revulsion* of '57 to be re-enacted. The solid men of Chicago, we believe act wisely in refusing to yield to the example of the working men. They express unbounded confidence in the stability of the institution, and so far from withdrawing their deposits are actually increasing them.

We know nothing of the interior economy of the institution except what is patent to all. The character of the directors is such that we should not hesitate in ordinary times to give them our full confidence. We know that the line of deposit is large, and we know also that the securities are large, and if ordinary prudence has been exercised in investments, they should be ample for all contingencies. We hear it stated that a large share of the deposits are invested in 5-20 bonds at par. If this is so, the bank can convert them at present rates with decided advantage. We mention these facts to induce confidence, and believe there is no occasion for undue excitement. The officers express themselves amply provided with funds to meet every demand, and say they shall continue to close accounts as fast as presented.

The scene yesterday was decidedly exciting. The large room was occupied early and late by a dense throng considerably mixed, some confident and much wrathy. The drawees formed in a circle round the room, a line of anxious looking men, most of them Teutonic, the *tout ensemble* being filled with a sprinkling of the feminine persuasion, with whom bonnets and crinoline were at a discount. It was interesting to hear the big words in "Low Dutch," and to see the transformation visible on leaving the desk. The great majority of the applicants crowded along with a half frightened half determined look on their faces, but the moment their fingers clutched the bills they assumed a radiant expression, which told of joy unspeakable, and a determination that henceforth their hard earnings should follow the instinct of the water witch, and dive to the bottom of old socks and money chests.

Yet the crowd was not all composed of distrustful ones; many were there who went only to look on and enjoy or meditate on the scene. And there were a few redeeming features. Several men stood for awhile in the ranks, and conversed with [illegible] counter, became at last ashamed at their want of confidence, and incontinently bolted. Then there were others who, anxious to make a good thing out of it, were offering to purchase accounts at a discount. Our reporter saw one man who offered 85 cents on the dollar, and a case occurred where one was brought to his senses by being offered 90 cents, whereupon he exclaimed—"If it is worth that to you, I guess I'll keep it;" and he did. Towards nightfall the rush was tremendous, and about 5 o'clock the pane of glass in the door was broken, but whether by malice or by accident could not be ascertained.

We are informed that the disbursements of the two days have been about $40,000, and that nearly an equal amount has been deposited by gentlemen who have the good sense to aid in opposing the panic, which, however groundless, may be fraught with mischief to the business community by engendering a general lack of that confidence which is so necessary to commercial transactions.

The types made us say in our remarks on the subject of securities yesterday, that one fourth of the avails were invested in Chicago and Cook County *lands*; it was intended to read "*Bonds*." The bank has no money lent on lands; its funds are invested in United States, Chicago and Cook County bonds, and on good, secured, commercial paper.

We would at least warn depositors against selling their accounts at a discount. There is not a doubt that the bank will pay, on application, to all who hold their acknowledgment of deposit, and those who are afraid to let their cash remain should get the full amount. All right thinking men will deplore the existence of such a panic—based as it is—mainly at least—upon charges which appear to have no better origin than personal animosity.

THE POLICE FORCE.

A COPPERHEAD TRICK TO CONTROL THE POLICE.

Discharging Unionists and Appointing Copperheads.

We are informed that a systematic warfare on the Union members of the Police force is being waged, by Sherman and Newhouse. For the last few days these Copperheads have had things all their own way. Commissioner Coventry, President of the Board, is necessarily absent in New York; and Chief of Police Bradley is lying seriously ill. A large number of the members of the Police—though not all—were loyal men. Some of them have not disguised their opinions of late; but it is believed that not one has neglected his duties, or failed to be at all times efficient. But Sherman and Newhouse have not considered their good conduct, while the fact of their loyalty has stirred up their wrath. In a full Police Board they could do nothing.

The Copperhead minority has had more than its rightful proportion of men; but they have not before been able to get any wicked or mean advantage. The reader, who may also be an occasional reader of the secesh *Times*, may have seen in its columns frequent sensational articles against members of the police force. These articles are a part of the game. If we are not misled by facts in our possession, when the Copperheads found themselves accidentally masters of the Police Board, they began to prefer charges against one Union member after another, and finding them, of course, delinquent, have expelled them from the service. So persistent and systematic has been this species of persecution, that Union men are now scarce upon the Police force. As a consequence the force is greatly impaired in its efficiency, and is in great danger of being turned over bodily to the Sherman and Newhouse clique. Last night, when the gentlemen having in charge the arrangements for Gough's lecture called at the Central Police Station for a force to preserve the peace at the Hall door, it was with great difficulty their request could be complied with. *At the same time, at the very moment*, a Union member of the police was undergoing a mock trial up stairs, on some petty trumped-up charge, preparatory to his dismissal. Where will this outrage end? The people, at the last election in this city, denounced Sherman, Newhouse & Co. as interlopers, and this denunciation was backed by a popular majority of twenty-five hundred. Now they are attempting, at this opportune moment for knaves, to sneak into absolute control of the Police force. This thing may go on for a time, but wait until the next election; the first chance the people have at the Copperheads, they will bite the dust.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Old Friends under a New Name—The Firm of Farwell, Field & Co.

The wonderful growth of Chicago and her vast commercial influence is in no respect exhibited more forcibly than in the development of the Dry Goods business. Clothing is equally necessary as food to the civilized man. Hence while by virtue of her position, Chicago forms the key to the Great West, and the enterprise of her merchants gathers its exhaustless products for the sustenance of the East and of Europe, she is also the depot whence are sent out all over that tributary region the material with which to clothe the great army of producers. Dry goods houses were located here in 1835, while as yet the tavern and grocery were their only mercantile concomitants. The trade has kept pace in its development, with that of other departments of commercial activity, and the Dry Goods merchants of Chicago now supply at wholesale the retailers of the whole North-western country.

Prominent among these, indeed we may say "first," stands the well-known house which till two days ago did business under the firm name of Cooley, Farwell & Co. For sixteen years it has led the van, having been the first exclusively wholesale dry goods house in Chicago, and has done more than any other to bring the wholesale trade of the city to its present magnitude. Seven years since the firm ventured on what was then considered a hazardous experiment—the erection of their present building on Wabash Avenue, south of Lake street, 120 feet by 80 feet on the ground floor, and six stories in height. It was not thought possible that enough of business could be done to fill or pay the expenses of such a large structure. But the wisdom of the firm has since been abundantly justified. The whole building is filled from cellar to roof, and the four large salesrooms are constantly thronged with buyers, while more than sixty clerks are kept thoroughly occupied in attending to them. It was an innovation in another respect; it was the first departure from the recognized avenue of trade, the only house south of Lake street. Now others are built or in progress, and ere long the busy commercial mart will doubtless extend itself far along Wabash avenue and other parallel streets.

The firm has been eminently successful in every respect. Previous to the breaking out of the war it had established itself on a firm wide basis; since that time it has extended mightily, and its sales during the past year have been almost fabulous in amount. The business of the firm extends all over the West, and reaches far into the South. Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Minnesota are largely supplied with dry-goods by them, to say nothing of the more northern districts; and down the Mississippi goods bearing their mark are constantly passing. Their business has probably been increased eightfold since the beginning of the war.

On Monday last the house was reorganized, Mr. Cooley retiring from the firm and leaving at its head John V. Farwell, a gentleman of whom it is impossible to speak except in terms of the highest praise, whether as member of a firm whose proud pre-eminence has been largely due to his clear-sighted sagacity, his energetic business habits, or as exhibiting the Christian virtues in his private life. Very few of those who have aided in the work, and been blessed by the labors of the Christian Commission, have any idea of the large amount of its efficiency which may be justly credited to John V. Farwell. This gift of $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the Libby, at Richmond, was a princely donation, but it was only one of very many munificent contributions to a holy cause. Sabbath School enterprises and works of home-charity have here all enlisted his sympathies, and his purse has been opened to them. As President of the Mercantile Association he has entered deeply into the wants and abilities of the Mercantile community, and has contributed largely to every work taken in hand by that body, whether of a pure business nature, or relating to the raising, equipment, and comfort of soldiers, and the care of their families at home.

As a business man, Mr. Farwell needs no commendation. He has been connected with the firm ever since its organization in 1849, and has been a member of the firm for thirteen years. He has associated with him in the new firm Marshall Field, who has been identified with the firm for the past four years; S. N. Kellogg, a gentleman recently from St. Louis, with an active business experience of over twenty years in the dry goods trade in that city, and Levi Z. Leiter, who has occupied the position of cashier in the house for eight years past. The name of the new firm is Farwell, Field & Co.

The new firm is eminently a strong one in every respect, and will fully carry out the business extension inaugurated by its predecessors, enlarging the circle of its business relations taking in a still greater share of the public patronage, and occupying—if that be possible—a still higher place in the mercantile community. The dry goods dealers of the Northwest have cause for congratulation in the fact of possible business relations with a firm which so well combines the elements of long experience, extended connection, commercial integrity and public confidence, as that of Farwell, Field & Co.

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

John B. Gough at Bryan Hall—A Great Rush.

We have seldom, if ever before in Chicago, witnessed such a rush of people to any lecture or exhibition, as that at Bryan Hall from seven to eight o'clock last evening. The announcement had been made that no tickets for unreserved seats would be sold till twenty minutes of eight o'clock. The entrance passage was densely packed by masses crowding forward, each intent upon reaching the hall or the ticket office at the earliest possible moment. A dozen policemen and several others distributed through the crowd plead in vain to "moderation," and "consideration for the ladies in the crowd." This eager throng extended out across the sidewalk into the street, each adding some force to the forward movement, so that those in front must rush ahead whether they would or not.

About eight o'clock, Mr. E. Doggett, Esq., introduced the lecturer John B. Gough, who was greeted with applause, from the immense audience which by this time had filled every available foot of sitting or standing room in the Hall.

Mr. Gough stated that he had selected as his theme for the evening—"Peculiar People," he commenced by giving a general view of animated nature inhabiting earth, sea and air. He said that he did not propose to speak in sweeping characters of the peculiarities of particular individuals, but would treat the subject in a manner which he hoped would prove advantageous, especially to his younger hearers. He enlarged upon the common occupation of the terms "gentleman" and "lady," as used under various circumstances.

Go to the Police Court, and you will see two women arraigned for disorderly conduct. One will explain to the Judge in this wise: "Me and this other lady had a few words, when I told her a piece of my mind, when she up with a pail of dishwater and threw it all over me, and I resented it with a brickbat." Too often men who are dressed well are called gentlemen, or those who live at ease by gambling or swindling—often the swaggering, swearing loafer is called a gentleman, because in his outer appearance he resembles one. The speaker contrasted the various phases in which individuals in both Europe and America hold themselves up as "gentlemen" and "ladies."

Society is composed of individuals mutually dependent upon one another, whether they will or not. But there are persons whose peculiarities are to render themselves peculiarly unpleasant to everybody they come in contact with, while others—peculiarly enough—carry with them a ray of pleasure, a halo of good nature, wherever they go. The speaker dwelt at length upon the peculiar whims of sour, fault-finding, grum, sensitive, thin-skinned grumblers, and the geniality of those who understood and practice the art of making themselves and all around them happy. To those who think this such a cold, selfish world, Mr. G. proposes that they should lose sight of these "peculiarities" of the world, if they would study and practice benevolence and do all the good in their power for benevolent and patriotic purposes. Let a man be true to himself, his country and his God, and he will not see so much selfishness as others imagine to exist.

In turn he gave a graphic description of *bores* of all classes, descriptions, and of both sexes—artistic, social, religious and otherwise—of the practitioners, believers and promulgators of the several glories and isms of the past and present, portraying the peculiarity of that class who everywhere and upon every occurrence throw out their hobby into every person's face who is so unfortunate as to come in contact with them.

The Americans are peculiarly prone to exaggeration—just as free—run like lightning—tickled to death—would give anything in the world—are phrases of every day use in which those who use them sacrifice the truth by exaggeration.

No other class were placed in a more ridiculous and unenviable position in his pictures than the rich men of the city—of various classes—and the spoiled sons and daughters whose lives run to waste from the want of proper employment. But as Gough knows the depths to which intemperance will sink a man, so were his delineations of the characters who chose the bubble of pleasure true and graphic, and his discussion of the question of "What is worth living for?" was just such an exhibition of the subject as might be expected from this remarkable man whose every act is full of eloquence.

His tribute to our noble heroes in the field, his narration of the sacrifices that have been made at home as well as in the field, was well received, and his expression of the unutterable contempt for a Northern Copperhead—so vividly pictured, was greeted with immense applause.

Mr. Gough's lecture was a most complete, life-like panorama of Society as it is, in its various phases—every department so aptly and correctly illustrated and described, that scarce a man or woman in the audience but must have had their "peculiarities" touched. His lecture is not to be reported, as much of its interest and eloquence is in the manner of delivery, and again, to use one of the phrases he condemns—some portions of his remarks he runs off "like lightning." His lecture was a masterly effort, and so far as we were able to learn, gave entire satisfaction. His subject this evening will be "London by Night."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Elections, Appointments and Transfers—Damages to the Schools by the Storm—Resignation of Mr. Woodard Accepted.

The Board of Education held its regular monthly session yesterday at their rooms, on LaSalle street. There were present the President, W. L. Newberry, and Inspectors Carpenter, Steele, Holden, Ryder, Prindiville, Brentano, Taft, Wentworth, Sheahan and Foster.

Mr. Holden moved to suspend the rules and take up the election of teachers.

Pending this motion, Mr. Wentworth made a personal explanation and asked that the election of a teacher to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Woodward be postponed. The motion of Mr. Holden prevailed, and the rules were suspended.

Mr. Prindiville moved that the resignation of Mr. Woodward be accepted. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Steele moved that the Board proceed to an election of Principal for the Jones School. Carried.

A ballot taken in accordance with the last vote resulted as follows:—Leander Stone, 6; Osmer W. Fay, 3; Millard Woodward, 1. Mr. Stone was declared elected.

Mr. Holden moved that Mr. Stone's salary be fixed at the rate of one thousand dollars per year for the balance of the school year. Carried.

The following named scholars were by vote of the Board admitted into the High School:—Wilhelmina R. Ryder, Washington School; Mary Francis Goss, Scammon School; Frank Porter DeWolf, Mosely school.

Mr. Wells reported that the teacher of the Holstein School is in poor health, and asked for the appointment of a successor.

Mr. Shehan moved that the Committee on Teachers appoint a successor for Miss McQuade and to fix the salary at not exceeding $400. The motion prevailed *nem con.*

Mr. Wells read a communication from non-residents asking for the privilege of sending their children to the Holstien School.

The application was laid upon the table, the Board having no power to grant the request.

The resignation of Miss Eliza E. Ransom, of the Scammon School, was tendered and accepted.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported damages, occasioned during the late cold weather, as follows: Skinner School, $319.98; Mosely School, $19.91; Ogden School, $39.22; Brown School, $5.00; Haven School, $[illegible]. A total of $774.40.

Mr. Holden reported the following appointments and transfers of teachers:

Sarah J. Revill appointed Assistant in the Haven School.

Electa E. Dewey, appointed Assistant in the Washington School.

Lizzie M. Rickords, appointed Assistant in the Kinzie School.

Almira S. Jennings, appointed Assistant in the Dearborn School.

L. D. Ayeres, appointed Assistant in the Skinner School.

Gertrude B. Decker, appointed Assistant in the Franklin School.

Rosanna Hazleton, transferred from the Franklin School to the Skinner School.

The Board then adjourned.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—FUTURE COURSE OF THE ORDER.—The Chicago Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, convened last evening at their Hall, on the corner of Randolph and Wells street, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Fenian Brotherhood, in view of the course adopted and about to be adopted by certain dignitaries, give public notice that they will not be betrayed into any controversy in regard to the objects of their organization outside their hall. They know their rights and appreciate their privileges—they will maintain the former and preserve the latter.

Resolved, That no member be allowed or authorized to speak in public, or publish in the name of the society, any views whatever as to the objects of the organization.

Resolved, That our constitution and by-laws, and the proceedings of our convention, setting forth our aims and objects, are public property, published to the world, and that no one can read the same and afterwards misrepresent our views, unless actuated by motives unbecoming a man and a Christian.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to provide, at his earliest convenience, every newspaper in Chicago with an attested copy of the above resolutions, and request its insertion in their respective publications.

INSANE.—Early on Sunday morning officer Hickey noticed rambling about the railway depots a man who from his erratic movements seemed to require some guardian. Hickey conveyed the individual to the Armory, where his name was discovered to be Richard R. Cline, although he had no "idea as to his residence." Upon his person was found some private memoranda, a little money, and a bottle of laudanum. Of course no charge could be made against the unfortunate man, so his name was not entered upon the books. Considering, however, that he was not a fit subject to remain at large, the officers kept him in custody and still hold him. Mr. Cline passes his days in a seemingly very happy manner, being engaged in collecting diamonds from the neighborhood of the stove. Already he states he has found a "goodly number of these precious stones, some of them being of the first water." If this should meet the eye of any friends of this unfortunate, they will hear of him by applying to the police officers of the Armory, who, however, are somewhat puzzled as to what they shall do with their charge.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Annual Report of the Chicago Branch—Collections and Distributions.

The financial report of the Chicago branch of the United States Christian Commission has just been submitted. The following shows the receipts from various sources with the use to which they have been applied:

COLLECTIONS.

For Murfreesboro	$22.50
Tabernacle Baptist Church	38.50
Third Presbyterian Church	120.63
First Baptist Church	177.00
Received in soldiers' letter	5.00
Received in soldiers' letter	.25
Fast day Meeting Bryan Hall	502.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

J. T. Scammon	50.00
Tuttle, Hibbard & Co.	100.00
Henry Farnham	100.00
West. M. F. Ins. Co.	50.00
Wm. M. Ross & Co.	50.00
S. Sturges & Son	250.00
W. F. Coolbaugh & Co.	100.00
Merchants' Savings Life and Trust Co.	100.00
J. H. Reed & Co.	100.00
Cooley, Farwell & Co.	100.00
L. D. Olmstead & Co.	50.00
G. C. Cook & Co.	50.00
William Smith & Co.	50.00
C. C. Parks & Co.	25.00
Day, Allen & Co.	25.00
Ewing, Briggs & Co.	25.00
Durand Bros. & Powers	25.00
Gould & Bros.	25.00
Bellamy, Jacobs & Co.	25.00
L. Swormstedt, Jr.	25.00
H. O. Stone	25.00
Larabee & North	25.00
J. C. Fargo	25.00
Smith Bros.	25.00
Lewis, Page & Co.	25.00
C. G. Wicker & Co.	25.00
Bowen Bros.	25.00
Webber, Williams & Fish	25.00
J. M. Adsit	25.00
Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw	25.00
C. M. Henderson & Co.	25.00
S. J. Sodam & Co.	20.00
J. W. Drexel & Co.	20.00
Robt. Freeman, Wis.	20.50
C. H. H.	10.00
Jno. McCormick	10.00
W. H. Mallory	10.00
Edwd. Ely	10.00
A. J. Downs & Co.	10.00
W. R. Keen	10.00
H. T. L.	10.00
Barnum Bros.	5.00
Fowler	3.00
Cash, sundry persons	101.00
Collection in 3d Presbyterian Church	274.75
" " Bryan Hall	485.00
" " Westminster Church	73.50
" " 1st Baptist Church	66.30
Industrial School, per K. Hubbard	6.00
Y. M. C. Ass'n in 88d Reg't Ill. Vo's	70.00
Clark street M. E. Church	300.07
Meeting in Metropolitan Hall	172.85
Goshen, Ind., per M. Mercer	18.90
Jno. T. Shipherd, Kenosha	22.38
Cong. Ch., Buda, Ill., per J. J. T. Dixon	6.00
1st Dutch Ref. Ch., Chicago, per H. Vanderbilt	22.81
1st Bap. Ch., Beaver Dam, per A. P. Marble	7.33
1st M. E. Ch., Beloit, Union service, per P. B. Pease	40.00
Union service, Moline, Ill., per N. C. Lewis	26.45
Union service, Bristol, Ill., per Rev. Wm. M. Haight	38.23
West Market Hall, Chicago, Mission Sabbath School	3.70
John O. Foster, Pleasant Valley, Ill.	0.40
L. M. Stevens, Marengo, Ill.	2.00
Union Service, Delavan, Wis., per E. H. Chandler	15.16
School House near Lane, Ill., per S. D. Bragle	3.25
Baptist Church, Warner, Ill., per Rev. R. Dunn	11.00
Cong. Church, Dallas City, Ill., per G. H. Ames	5.25
Oshkosh, Wis., per A. B. Knapp	38.42
Thanksgiving service, Altoona, Ill., per S. E. Vance	18.40
Presbyterian Society, Beaver Dam, Wis., per A. P. Redfield	87.00
Union Service, Fond du Lac, Wis., per J. Williams Taylor	29.21
Union Service, Elkhart, Ind., per J. B. Fowler	18.00
Cong. Church, Oconto, Wis., per G. S. P. Savage	8.00
Cong. Church, Saugatuck, Mich., per Rev. J. C. Myers	10.25
Union Service, Platteville, Wis., per Rev. J. E. Pond	12.60
First Presb. Church, Lake Forest, per J. V. [illegible]	45.70
Y. Clement, Sheffield	2.50
A. W. Boyler, Sheffield	1.00
H. C. Porter, Sheffield	2.50
United Presbt. Church, Thorn Grove, Ill.	15.45
Thanksgiving service, Bloomington, Ill.	81.25
Marshalltown, Ill., per Rev. J. McLeish	25.15
Ripon, Wis., Rev. Jas. A. Hadly	5.00
Collections of Rev. J. McLean, Jr., Lipton, Wis.	5.70
" Marietta, Wis.	3.00
Thanksgiving col. 1st Baptist Church	52.25
Proceeds of Fair at Oquawka	234.75
Col. Trinity Church, Chicago	100.00
Col. Union service, Lewiston, Ill., per Rev. Geo. E. Palmer	50.00
Col. Cong'l Church, Winnebago, Wis., per Rev. H. M. Daniels	22.00
Col. Union services East Troy, Wis., per J. C. Wilson	16.00
Col. Union services Rock Island, per C. G. Taylor	26.05
Col. Union services, Winona, Minn., per Rev. D. Burt	20.00
Col. Union services, Macomb, Ill., per W. E. Withrow	20.30
Col. Rock River Seminary, Mt. Morris, Ill., per Wm. A. Smith	15.25
Cong'l Church, Cambridge, Ill., per J. D. Baker	13.70
Col. Union service, Belvidere, Ill., per H. W. Avery	82.00
Col. Union services, Mt. Carroll, Ill., per Rev. Thos. P. Campbell	11.33
Presbyterian Church, Plymouth, Ill., per Rev. Chamberlain	21.50
Union services, Elkhart, Ind., per J. B. Fowler	8.00
Union services, Cortland, Ill., per J. D. Corwin	9.00
Union services, Franklin, Ill., per Rev. R. E. Barnes	17.00
Union services, Independence, Ill., per H. Townsend	22.65
Methodist Church, Columbus, Wis., per Rev. E. S. Gormly	4.30
Baptist Church, Ontario, Ill., per Rev. E. P. Baker	3.00
Meth. Ch. Princeton, Wis., per Rev. E. Pierce	1.70
Union Service, LaSalle, Ill., per M. Durham	27.50
Pres. Ch. Atlina, Ill., per Rev. S. E. Vance	8.05
Union Service, Danville, Ill., per J. O. Kinlin	40.00
Union Service, Lexington, Ill., per Rev. J. S. Robinson	30.75
Pres. Ch. Goshen, Ind., per M. Mercer	16.00
Desplaines St. M. E. Church, per E. J. Flood	10.50
Prairie City, Ill., per A. Barr	17.00
Union Service, Pleasant Hills, Ill., per Rev. J. H. Ambrose	18.50
John S. Wiley, Co. K, 8th Ill. Vol., Vicksburg	2.00
Union Service, Oconomowoc, Wis., per Rev. E. J. Montague	18.50
Col. at Galesburg, Ill., per G. W. Wood	300.00
Union Service, Clinton, Ia., per Rev. Jno. Knox	15.25
Union Service, Witoka, Minn., per C. C. Kidder	8.00
Camp Ch. Macomb, Ill., per Jas. F. Bliss	13.00
Martin James Reynolds	1.00
Union Service, Delavan, Wis., per J. Collie	20.00
Union Service, Galva, Ill., per Rev. J. D. Cole	27.50
Meth. Ch. Platteville, Wis., per Rev. J. S. David	15.00
Union Service, Morrison, Ill., by Rev. J. V. Allison	12.10
Meth. Ch. Mankato, Minn., per Rev. Thos. Day	9.50
Olena Soldiers' Aid Society, per A. F. Anderson	91.45
Mrs. T. J. Smith, Delevan, Wis.	1.00
Presbyterian Church, Waynesville, per J. C. Cantrall	23.50
Sparta, Wis., per C. W. Pott	10.00
Williamsville, Ill., per Rev. L. Smith	32.75
Marshall Circuit, per Rev. G. M. Irwin	30.00
Pleasant Valley, Wis., per Clara R. Thomas	8.35
Strong's Prairie, Wis., per Rev. J. D. Scarlet	15.00
Union Service, Fairbank, Minn., per Rev. C. D. Bowdish	22.00
Anoka, Minn., per Rev. N. Lathrop	18.10
M. E. Church, Yellow Head, Ill., per Rev. T. C. Young	21.00
Union Service, Janesville, Wis., per J. L. Kimball	39.50
Union Service, Amboy, Ill., per W. B. Andrus	11.38
M. E. Church, Grand Detour, Ill., per Rev. W. H. Haight	6.80
1st Pres. Church, Chicago, per A. H. Campbell	50.34
1st Baptist Church, Chicago, per J. R. Bustin	33.76
Chili Thimble Sentinels, per Mrs. C. F. Caine	20.00
Pres. Church, Chili, Ill., per J. C. Caine	5.80
Union Service, Prescott, Wis., per Rev. Charles Thayer	8.00
Westminster Presbyterian Church, Chicago, per F. Crumbaugh	28.58
United Presbyterian Church, ——, Ill., per C. Thompson	12.10
Ball's Bluff Soldiers' Aid Society, Henderson co.	38.00
Union Service, Metamora, Ill., per G. B. Snedaker	34.50
Union Service, Big Rock, Ill., per C. M. Falsone	3.20
Union Service, New Liberty, Ill., per C. M. Parsons	5.20
Union Services, Odell, Ill., per Rev. J. L. Haines	9.00
M. E. Church, Dwight, Ill., per Rev. J. L. Harris	8.00
Christian Commission Meeting, Wabash Avenue M. E. Church	87.20
Union Meeting, Neenah, Wis., per Rev. J. L. Chenoun	13.25
Liberty Prairie, Winnebago, Wis., per T. Peep	1.80
Beaver Dam, Wis., per E. L. Hall	27.00
Cambridge, Wis., per J. W. Dinsmore	8.00
First Presbyterian Church, Monmouth, Ill., per Wm. M. Gregory	20.00
New England Church, Church, Chicago, per E. W. Blatchford	25.85
Lady—unknown	4.50
Geneva, Ill., per C. Perry	29.50
Green Vale, Ill., per J. Jennings, D. B. Wells, delegate	7.00
Returned	8.00
Mite Society, Frankville, Ill., per J. A. De...	15.00
South Congregational Church, Chicago	6.10
Paynette, Wis.	1.80
Union Service, Geneva, Ill.	5.20
Mrs. P. D. Kendrick, Delavan, Wis.	2.00

FOR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

Mrs. T. L. D. Romans, Indiana	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Baldwin	5.00
Miss J. C. Baldwin	5.00
Mr. Herman Baldwin	15.00
Mr. W. R. Granhart, Winnebago, Ill.	10.00
Mr. D. P. Kidder, Evanston, Ill.	10.00
Mr. J. Sanderson, Duquoin, Ill.	1.00
Mr. C. A. Wistrand, Minneapolis, Ill.	25.00
Mr. J. & D. Woodworth, Vineland Wis.	11.50
Citizens, Victoria, Ill.	69.85
Second Presbyterian Church	140.00
Mr. J. V. Farwell	1,000.00

Also receipt of 160 barrels and boxes of Hospital stores valued at ... $2,750.00

and the following cash disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Hymn Books	$1,700.00
Soldier's Knapsacks, Books, &c.	1,416.48
Newspapers and Magazines	622.00
Expenses of 55 Delegates to Camps, Hospitals, and Battle-fields	1,795.55
Hospital stores to Battle-fields	773.56
Rent of Rooms, Halls, &c.	450.00
Freight on Books and Goods	25.00
Salaries of Field Agents and Office Room	302.83
Stationery, Postage, and Telegraphing	21.27
Supplies to our Prisoners at Richmond	2003.37

DISTRIBUTION.

The following is the distribution of reading matter from the office:

	No. of copies.
Hymn Books	60,000
Knapsack do.	17,300
Bound Volumes	1,500
Magazines and Pamphlets	4,700
No. copies Monthly and Weekly Papers	70,000
Pages Tracts	300,000
No. of Testaments and Bibles	10,000

These have been distributed in camps and hospitals, and on battle-fields:

Chicago Hospital,	Camp Douglas,
Nashville,	Springfield,
Cairo,	St. Louis,
Columbus,	Memphis,
Helena,	Corinth,
Haines' Bluff,	Vicksburg,
Natchez,	Grand Gulf,
Port Hudson,	Little Rock,
Milliken's Bend,	Lake Providence,
Indianapolis,	New Orleans,
Chattanooga,	Louisville,
Bridgeport,	Tullahoma,
Chickamauga,	Stevenson,
Murfreesboro.	Cowan Station.

Mostly by fifty-five delegates sent out by us, who have labored an aggregate of sixty-five months, and who have held thousands of meetings, nursed and cared for tens of thousands of our suffering soldiers, and distributed many stores and a large amount of reading matter supplied by other offices of the Commission. We have held over 400 meetings with the Soldiers in camp here, continuing them at Camp Douglas with good results—large numbers attending, and manifesting deep interest in them. Daily prayer meetings have been established by our delegates at Nashville, Memphis, and Little Rock, and are features of great promise.

No more encouraging feature of our work can be presented than the rooms at Memphis, which are thronged daily with our soldiers passing and re-passing at that point—who are eager to embrace the opportunity of attending the meetings and obtaining reading matter.

Rooms have been opened at Little Rock and Corinth, and are becoming centres of much interest. Christian Associations have been formed in many of the regiments in the field, with good results, and in some instances they have raised money, and forwarded to us.

In view of the necessities of our brave men in the field, and feeling that the Christian Commission alone can provide for such necessity, we would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the prayers and the co-operation of the people of the Northwest in our work in behalf of the Commission. Send all stores to U. S. Christian Commission, No. 91 Washington street. Gurney & J. V. Farwell. Letters to B. F. Jacobs.

Chairman—J. V. Farwell.

Secretary—B. F. Jacobs.

Committee for the Northwest—Rev. R. Patterson, D. L. Moody, H. W. Hinsdale, B. W. Raymond, and S. P. Farrington.

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.—The following decision in relation to licences to wholesale dealers, was received from the Treasury Department yesterday:

The act of March 3, 1863, provides that a license issued to a wholesale dealer, which is understated may be again assessed. Under this provision, when a license has been issued at a rate, which is afterwards discovered to be insufficient to cover the amount of the annual sales, an assessment should be made in the next monthly list to cover the deficiency; and upon the payment of tax thus assessed, the Collector will endorse the receipt upon the face of the license, already issued. When this is done, the license will have all the effect of a license originally issued at the full rate.

For example, if a wholesale dealer takes license from the first of May upon the basis of annual sales, exceeding one hundred thousand and not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, paying a tax of $100 therefor, and it is afterwards ascertained that his annual sales will exceed [illegible], he should be assessed for a tax of $100 in addition, unless it is anticipated that his annual sales will reach such an amount as to subject him to a higher tax. Upon the payment of the $100 thus assessed, the collector will endorse the receipt upon the face of the license, and it will then authorize the transaction of business at a rate not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars per annum.

If any person having taken out license at an insufficient rate, as soon as he discovers that such is the fact, or fails to pay the amount due as soon as it is assessed, he will be liable to all the penalties provided for doing business without a license.

In case of an assessment in this manner for a deficiency, it is not necessary that an application should be made, as in the case of a license originally issued.

THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Re-Enlistment—Returning Home—Arrival in Chicago.

The 36th Illinois Regiment of Infantry Volunteers arrived in Chicago last evening a little before midnight, from Chattanooga, via Indianapolis and the Cincinnati Air Line R. R. The regiment was recruited in Aurora, and 335 men having re-enlisted as veterans for the war, are returning home to furlough and recruit. The remainder of the regiment—about 280—is at present engaged on detached service. The men were accommodated last night with quarters in the West Market Hall, and will probably leave for home to-day.

The following was the original organization of the 36th regiment:

FORMER ROSTER.

Colonel—Nicholas Greusel; resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel—E. S. Joslyn; discharged.

Major—Alonzo H. Parry; discharged.

Adjutant—George A. Willis; promoted.

Quartermaster—Isaac N. Buck; resigned.

Surgeon—Delos W. Young.

First Assistant Surgeon—Sidney B. Hawley; resigned.

Chaplain—George G. Lyon.

Company A—Captain, M. B. Baldwin, resigned; First Lieutenant, Edward S. Chappel, died; Second Lieutenant, Isaac N. Buck, promoted.

Company B—Captain, Silas Miller, promoted Major; First Lieutenant, Joseph M. Walker; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Campbell, promoted.

Company C—Captain, Elias B. Baldwin; First Lieutenant, James B. McNeal; Second Lieutenant, Joseph M. Turnbull.

Company D—Captain, Wm. P. Peirce, promoted Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenant, John Van Pelt, promoted; Second Lieutenant, George D. Parker, promoted.

Company E—Captain, Charles D. Fish, resigned; First Lieutenant, Albert M. Hobbs, promoted; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Clark, promoted.

Company F—Captain, Porter C. Olson; First Lieutenant, Geo. F. Sisnax, resigned; Second Lieutenant, Martin C. Wilson, resigned.

Company G—Captain, Irony W. Parkhurst, resigned; First Lieutenant, Abel Longworth, promoted; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Domming, promoted.

Company H—Captain, Merritt L. Joslyn, resigned; First Lieutenant, Alfred H. Sellers, resigned; Second Lieutenant, Charles F. Dyke, promoted.

Company I—Captain, Saml C. Camp, resigned; First Lieutenant, William Walker, resigned; Second Lieutenant, William F. Sutherland, promoted.

Company K—Captain, John Q. Adams, resigned; First Lieutenant, James Foley, resigned; Second Lieutenant, Aaron C. Holden, promoted.

This regiment was organized at Aurora, Kane county, Ill., on Aug. 20th, 1861, and on the 27th of December received marching orders for the seat of war in the Southwest. It proceeded to Quincy and thence to St. Louis, where it remained a day or two. It marched thence to Rolla, Mo., where it lay encamped until the 14th of January, 1862, when it took up arms and pursued Price as far as Springfield. From here it marched to Keatsville, and shortly afterwards engaged the rebels under Price at Pea Ridge, in which fight they were badly beaten by Sigel and Curtis. Again the regiment received marching orders, and proceeded to Forsyth, thence to Salem, Ark.; from here it moved across the Big and Little Black Rivers to Cape Girardeau, thence to Columbus. At the battle of Corinth the regiment was drawn up in battle array, but did not participate in the engagement. After this fight it marched to Rienzi, Miss., where it remained encamped for some time, when it again took up its march to Hamburgh Landing, where it took the boat for Columbus, and thence to Cairo, passing through Illinois and Indiana *en route* for Cincinnati. The next move was to Louisville, where the regiment was assigned to Gen. Buell's command, and under him pursued Bragg as far as Perryville, where it engaged with the enemy and lost some ten men, and thence to Crab Orchard. From here it moved to Nashville, near which city it lay encamped for nearly three months. It again pursued the rebels as far as Murfreesboro, where it participated in that memorable fight in which the rebels were badly defeated. The line of march was again taken up, and the regiment marched to Tullahoma, thence to Bridgeport, and shortly after engaged in both battles at Chattanooga, where it since remained until its departure for home.

The following is the present roster:

PRESENT ROSTER.

Colonel—Cyrus Miller.

Lieut. Colonel—Porter C. Ohlsen.

Major—George G. Sherman.

Surgeon—Francis W. Lytle.

Assistant Surgeon—J. A. Hatch.

Chaplain—W. M. Hay.

Quartermaster—John Van Pelt.

Adjutant—C. F. Case.

Company A—Captain, W. H. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Leroy Salisbury.

Company B—Captain, B. F. Campbell; Second Lieutenant, G. B. Douglas.

Company C—Captain, J. B. McNeil; 1st Lieutenant, John M. Turnwell; 2d Lieutenant, Jacob Sands.

Company D—Captain, E. P. Cass; 1st Lieutenant, J. N. Beebe.

Company E—Captain, Albert N. Hobbs; 1st Lieutenant, Lucian F. Hemingway.

Company F—Captain, George W. Mosman; 1st Lieutenant, Larne P. Southworth; 2d Lieutenant, R. H. Watson.

Company G—Captain, Linus J. Austin; 1st Lieutenant, Robert M. Deming; 2d Lieutenant, Heman J. Barston.

Company I—Captain, O. B. Merrill; 1st Lieutenant, W. F. Sutherland; 2d Lieutenant, C. F. Case.

The arrival of this gallant regiment at Aurora, will be the signal for a universal burst of pleasure among the denizens of that city and Kane county. One of the officers arrived there a week ago and has prepared the friends of the regiment to give it a suitable reception, which from the well known patriotism of Kane county, will be an enthusiastic ovation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Irvin vs. Robbins & Shaw.

The only point of interest in this case, which was tried before Judge Drummond yesterday, was the position of defendants, that having signed the notes on which they were sued, as security merely for two other parties (whose names were also attached to the note), indulgence extended by the payer to the principals, had discharged defendants from their obligation as security. Our Supreme Court has decided in one or two cases, that a party whose apparent relation to the note is that of a joint maker, may prove that his real relation was that of security, and thus discharge himself by showing an indulgence extended by the payer to the principal.

The cases decided, however, have been those in which the indulgence was granted for a certain definite time. In this case, the indulgence was indefinite, the principals having left some collaterals with the payee, to hold until the notes were collected. Whether an indulgence of this kind will be held as discharging the securities, is a mooted question.

Goudy for plaintiff; Douglas for defendants.

MEETING OF THE LAW INSTITUTE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, in the library rooms.

Certain amendments to the By-Laws, framed with a view to the enlargement of the authority of the Institute to forfeit the stock of delinquents, were offered by Mr. Peck, and unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Reid:

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars be made upon each subscription to stock, in addition to the assessment of Nov. 9th, 1863. Adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. King.

Resolved, That the Librarian be directed to prepare a catalogue of the library arranged according to the most approved plan, with an appendix containing the charter and rules of the library, and the revised bye-laws and rules of the library; and that five hundred copies of the same be printed in pamphlet form and paid for out of funds not otherwise appropriated, and that the said catalogue be sold to members and others, at such price as shall meet the cost of the same per copy. Adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Tree:

Resolved, That Judges of Courts of Record in Cook county, and also ex-Judges of said courts yet living, are respectfully requested to furnish to the Law Institute, photographic likeness of themselves for the use of the Institute; and the Secretary is hereby directed to notify the gentlemen respectively of the adoption of this resolution, and to request their compliance therewith; and also to make the like request of the families of deceased Judges, when practicable.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have said likenesses suitably framed and hung up in the rooms of the Institute; and for this purpose he is authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for any sums in his hands not otherwise appropriated and necessary to meet the expenditure.

Both of which were adopted. The following resolution was affirmed by Mr. Asay:

Resolved, That the Librarian be and hereby is directed to subscribe for the *Jurist*, published in London: adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Judge John M. Wilson:

Resolved, That Senator Trumbull, Judge Ebenezer Peck and Hon. I. N. Arnold, be requested to procure, if possible, for the use of the library, Journals of the two Houses of Congress, Register of Debates, *Congressional Globe*, and other public documents. Adopted.

In the course of some observations made by Judge Wilson he informed the Institute that he was endeavoring to collect for the use of the library, a complete set of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State. He requests all persons who may assist in completing these journals, to leave them at the library rooms or bring them to him at his own room, in the Court House building.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.—Common rule.*

[illegible]—Hastings vs. Chase. Reinstated upon the docket.

487—Lombard vs. Willets et al. Leave to cross-examine witness, &c.

85—Irwin et al. vs. McCartney et al. On trial.

—Spurk et al. vs. The Peoria and Oquawka R. R. Co. Petition dismissed without prejudice.

—Atkinson vs. same. Same order.

Admiralty.—282.—Woodworth vs. Proceeds of schooner Harriet Ross. Leave to amend libel.

Criminal Cases.—U. S. A. vs. Lazarus Stern. Defendant with John Goldenberg gave bail in the sum of $500 for appearance, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Chief Justice John M. Wilson—In Chancery.*

484—Hyman vs. Kerfoot et al. Time to answer extended to 24 February of this month.

Before Hon. Jos. E. Gary, Judge—Common Law.

1160—Rice vs. Field et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

1160—Same vs. Marshall. Same order.

[illegible]—Dooly vs. Hogan. Same order.

[illegible]—Manly vs. Hastings et al. Dismissed at defendant's costs.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren, Judge. Criminal cases.*

People vs. Chadwick. Nolle prosequi entered.

Same vs. Russell. Same order.

Same vs. Same. Same order.

Same vs. Same, et al. Sci Fa on recognizance. Dismissed.

Same vs. Same, et al. Sci Fa on recognizance. Dismissed.

Same vs. Reinhart. Continued.

Same vs. Wray, et al. Stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate.

Same vs. Same. Same order.

COLLISION.—Two hacks, each driven rapidly in opposite directions, collided last evening at the corner of Washington and Clark streets. Fortunately they were unoccupied and no damage ensued other than the almost total demolition of the hack going southward. It became a ruined hack, and the horses went tearing up Clark street at a pace which rendered them amenable to the penalties inflicted for violation of the city ordinance prohibiting fast driving in crowded thoroughfares.

MILITARY.—We learn from our special dispatches that the Yates Phalanx, the 39th Illinois veteran regiment, arrived at New York, yesterday, on the ocean steamer Matanzas. The same authority informs us of the arrival of the enlisted rebel prisoners at Philadelphia, yesterday, under the charge of the Zouaves.

The Opera.

Lucia di Lammermoor was presented last evening with the following cast: Lucia, Castri; Alice, Mad. Fischer; Ashton, Morelli; Edgar, Steffani; Raymond, Colletti; Arthur, Ximenes. There was one element which pervaded the opera from first to last, and that was hoarseness. Castri was not in her best voice; Steffani was wretchedly hoarse; the chorus was hoarse and the orchestra hoarser. But in spite of this drawback, the opera was carried through well and received hearty applause.

Castri is a very light soprano, but has a voice of remarkable clearness and sweetness, and her execution is unusually distinct and accurate, if not brilliant. In the quintette at the close of the second act, her singing was very fine, and the [illegible], with the flute accompaniment, her voice blended beautifully with the instrument, producing at times a harmony almost reaching perfection. In action she hardly fulfilled the requirements of the character. It lacked spirit and energy, and was marked with a languid sameness, which was only relieved through the finale of the second act, in which she seemed to seize upon the strong points of the character and develop them.

Steffani was so wretchedly hoarse as to do himself no justice, although in the grand finale, by strong exertion, he overcame it somewhat, and sang superbly. The tomb scene was well done, and the beautiful *fra poco* was rendered with much feeling and expression. The last scene, which is very dramatic and requires great artistic power, was well given. Steffani's action throughout was graceful, and the character which in most hands develops into a laughable maudlin sentimentality, was rendered by Steffani with a manliness which stripped off all such effect, and made the character strong throughout.

Morelli improved upon the first night and sang with more energy and spirit than before. The part was very acceptably rendered and often times greeted with applause.

As a whole, the representation was not as effective as it would have been had the artists been in their best voices. Steffani was badly out of tune sometimes, and his sustained high tones showed too palpably the effect of hoarseness. The choruses also were wandering at times, and the orchestra needs some of that friendly advice which Muzio knows how to give.

To-night Trovatore is announced.

ANTROBUS' PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT.—By actual count over *sixteen hundred* persons visited "Reed's Temple of Music" yesterday to see Antrobus' life-like portrait of Gen. Grant, in anticipation of its being the last day of its exhibition. In response to a request from a large number of citizens, it will remain on exhibition for this day. We expect to see a great rush to see it to-day, as offering the last opportunity. At the entrance to the curtained space before the picture stands a box prominently placarded, "This exhibition is in behalf of the Soldiers' Home. Drop your contribution in this box. Every little helps." In this box were collected yesterday over twenty-five dollars, a free will offering to the Soldiers' Home. The wish to see the picture cannot but be even larger to-day. Let the visitors remember the Soldier.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home during the 24 hours ending last evening:

Illinois—J. A. Davies, co. L, 12th; D. W. Scott, co. L, 2d; G. Call, co. I, 80th; T. A. Flow, co. F, 65th; S. Serrill, co. K, 36th; D. Teivol, co. K, 36th; J. Gruse, co. I, 2d; R. Coates, co. C, 12th; D. Shafer, co. B, 13th; A. Eddy, co. —, 145th; A. R. Stone, co. H, 12th; E. Buchanan, co. G, 12th; E. McWain, co. G, 12th; L. Belk, co. G, 12th; W. Durham, co. M, 8th; J. Disbar, co. H, 8th; O. L. Gates, co. M, 8th; G. Bussey, co. M, 8th; C. Prescott, co. M, 8th; L. J. Rasey, co. M, 8th; L. C. Bulard, co. E, 95th; J. O. Lansing, co. E, 5th; W. Filmore, co. H, 37th; J. M. Bell, co. B, 8th; L. F. Larking, co. E, 95th; R. Brown, co. E, 95th; D. Beck, co. E, 95th.

Wisconsin—C. Sutton, co. C, 1st; W. West, co. —, 13th; G. Fuller, co. C, 12th; F. Cambell, co. H, 21st; C. North, co. B, 21st; S. Weeks, co. H, 21st; F. Tuttle, co. G, 4th; J. Bates, co. H, 7th.

New York—S. Matthews, co. I, 60th.

Minnesota—C. Jerland, co. K, 2d; H. Dodge, co. K, 2d.

Iowa—C. McCuller, co. B, 17th.

Michigan—M. Manond, co. B, 1st; P. Chichester, co. B, 1st; R. Sangford, co. G, 1st; Capt. M. M. Laboner, co. E, 3d.

Ohio—G. W. Penn, co. D, 2d.

Kansas—H. Jones, co. F, 8th.

Invalid Corps—S. Cato, co. D, 8th; W. Chinsworth, co. D, 8th.

PERSONAL.—The old members of the Chicago Light Guard tender to Col. Loomis of the Twenty-Sixth Veterans a complimentary dinner, which will be had at the Tremont House before his departure to the field again. The compliment is well deserved and will no doubt be an interesting occasion.

THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The following dispatch was received from New York, yesterday, by Col. O. L. Mann, of the 39th Illinois regiment, or Yates Phalanx:

Thirty-Ninth just arrived; will be in Chicago on Saturday. THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Col. Comd'g Regt.

LOCAL MATTERS.

GOUGH'S LECTURES.—There are a few seats yet remaining unsold for Mr. Gough's lecture this evening; they can be obtained at Mr. Chittenden's, 166 Lake street. About three hundred tickets admitting to all parts of the Hall *not reserved*, may be obtained during the day at the same place; and *no tickets will be sold on the evening of the lecture till a quarter before eight o'clock.*

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—In another column will be found an offer to sell a desirable store and iron business, in a thriving town located on one of the principal railroads centering in Chicago. We are assured that this is one of the best opportunities for embarking in business at present offered, and from the character of its references we have no hesitation in saying that buyers should give the matter attention. The sales are large, and the profits excellent, both circumstances which will commend the advertisement to those interested.

Magee Cook Stoves "Snowed in."

The "snowed in" car load of Magee cook stoves have this day arrived.

I shall be prepared to commence delivering them to such parties "as purchased, to arrive" on Monday.

A. G. GARFIELD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1864. jy31 u254-3t

Burnett's Stand and Extracts.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, says: "Our test of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts has proved them to be very excellent. Sold everywhere."

feb1-w10-3t-MW&F&W.

☞ Instantaneous and efficacious cures of Corns and Bunions, without pain or bleeding, by Dr. Kendall, author of practical observations on the causes, nature and treatment of Corns, Bunions, and Diseased Nails. Office 25½ East Madison street, opposite Garden City House, during this week. feby. 2-w-77-2t.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. no29-r637-3m

To Consumptives.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, 24 and 26 market street, Chicago. jay13s48-1m

☞ The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers for the Home of the Friendless will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wednesday, at three o'clock p. m.

Feb. 2d 1864. L. B. WIGHT, Sec'y.

Speedy and Remarkable Cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.

The following is one of our best criticisms. Dr. Ayer cures Catarrh, Throat, Lung and Heart Diseases, &c.:

I have been under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, (McCormick's building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets,) for a chronic affection of the Throat and Lungs, and although the disease had made alarming inroads upon my health and I had every reason to believe that it would very soon end in death, Dr. Ayer's success has been complete. *It seems almost a miracle*; the effect was prompt and permanent. I have met many persons at the Doctor's rooms, and have invariably heard them express similar opinions of Dr. Ayer's new mode of cure.

E. N. TUCKER,
Special Deputy Circuit Court.

Febyfw95-2t Residence 248 State st., Chicago.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St. Box 5868. jay22-s534-1m

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 1st, at the residence of G. W. Bos[illegible], Esq., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. RALPH J. GATES, eldest son of F. W. Gates, and Miss ELIZA H. BURTON.

At Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 1st, in St. Mathew's Church, by the Rev. H. M. Thompson, Rector, Mr. FRANK N. DAVIS, of Kenosha, and Miss HELEN S. DUNLAP, eldest daughter of J. C. [illegible], Esq., of Chicago.

☞ Quincy papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th of January, MARY ALICE, wife of Captain John G. McWilliams, of the 51st Regiment Illinois Volunteers, aged 21 years.

The circumstances attending the death of this interesting and lovely young woman, are peculiarly sad and touching. Her brave husband has long been a captive in the hands of the enemy, and she had been wearily awaiting his liberation from the horrors of the Libby prison, when the messenger of death called her away forever. Though the loss to her friends is very great, and to her husband irreparable, yet she herself has been, we can not doubt, translated to a new and better life—amiable, gentle, and lovely, in her character and manners—she super added to these womanly virtues, the graces of the christian life. The death of the young christian is always but the adding of another bright young life to the choirs of the angels. May a merciful Father who never afflicts his children but for wise ends, sustain and comfort the sorrowing husband in his loneliness and captivity, and lead all who mourn for her by the paths of faith and righteousness to that blessed land where there is no parting and no tears.

In this city, Jan. 31, of pulmonary consumption, [illegible] O'SULLIVAN, aged [illegible] years. Funeral from the residence of Dr. Wood, Michigan avenue, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rockford.

In this city, Feb. 2d, at 2½ o'clock, A. H. WILLIAMS, aged 49 years.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

Furnishing Goods.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.

The best assortment of

BEDDING AND FURNISHING GOODS

In the city.

THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Steam Cured, Free from Smell,

—AT—

E. G. L. FAXON'S,

70 LAKE STREET.

ja23-u881 Nov u w & f 1by

Wanted.

WANTED—To sell a Saloon with all the Fixtures, at less than half their value, the owner wishing to leave the city. Apply at No. 169 Madison street, near Clark. fe3-w151-3t

WANTED—A Protestant woman, to take care of a child, and sew. Must be willing to go to Evanston, twelve miles out on the railroad. Inquire at 89 South Wells street. fe3-w152-3t

WANTED.—A situation by a young woman in a private family, as helper in house work and plain sewing. Address M. E. SULLIVAN, Chicago Post Office. fe3-w155-1t

WANTED.—Wholesale Clothing Manufacturing. Wanted by an experienced Foreman from New York, a situation in the Cutting and Manufacturing department. References from last employers. Please address FOREMAN, Post Office Box 3290. fe3-w154-1t

WANTED—Partner wanted, with from $2,000 to $3,000, in a business now established, and a large amount invested. One who can attend to the business in the office preferred. Address "P S T," Post Office Box 3306. fe3-w153-1t

WANTED—A situation as Cook in a private family. Good references given. Apply at 149 Cass street, corner of Superior. fe3-w154-1t

WANTED,—I want to rent, immediately, a Cottage House with four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address "D C G," Post Office Box 1351, Chicago. fe3-w153-1t

WANTED.—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale or retail Store, or as Travelling Salesman. Address "A B," Post Office Box 56. fe3-w150-1t

WANTED.—A Store or good Loft on first floor, on Lake street, between the Central Depot and Clark street. Address Post Office Box 1363, Chicago. fe3-w149-1t

WANTED.—Boarders wanted. A few Boarders can be accommodated by applying at 137 South Jefferson street. For a month address Post Office Box 2381. fe3-w155-1t

WANTED.—A situation by a young married man, who has had experience in the Dry Goods and Grocery business, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery Commission or Auction House, or some kind of business where he could be useful to his employer. Address, for three days, "A B C," Post Office Box 1191, Chicago, Ill. fe3-w12-3t

WANTED.—To rent from the middle of April or first of May, a good comfortable House of eight or ten rooms, containing modern improvements—gas, water, &c., situated in a pleasant location, with a good yard. Any person having such, and desiring a good tenant, at a reasonable price, will please address "RENT," Tribune office. fe3-w134-6t

WANTED—A situation by a middle aged unmarried man as Gardener, that understands greenhouse, grapery, fruits and vegetables. Inquire at 128 State street, Chicago. fe3-w67-3t

WANTED—A nice furnished room by a gentleman. North Side preferred. Post office Box 824. fe3-w68-3t

WANTED—An experienced Salesman to travel and solicit orders for a wholesale house. One that can command a good trade, and come well recommended, may apply in person at 54 Lake street, up-stairs. fe3-w17-3t

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife board in a private family on Wabash or Michigan avenues; north of Twelfth street. Address, stating price and locations, P. O. Drawer 5872. References exchanged. fe3-w150-2t

WANTED—Wife or housekeeper wanted by a widower of thirty, with a profession, no children, and ample means. Wife may be a widow, but must not be over thirty, and be in independent circumstances. Housekeeper to be a smart business woman—widow preferred. Address frankly and confidentially, over real name. B. S. ENGLISH, Post Office Box 152, Waukegan, Ill. fe3-w127-3t

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, (up stairs) 124 Clark street, or send a ten cent. stamp to Post Office Box 3842, Chicago, Ill. fe3-w130-1t

WANTED—Immediately, two or three unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, and where dress making can be carried on. Address "W Y S," Tribune office. fe3-w147-1t

WANTED—A small house or cottage, in a good location, between now and the first of March, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address "W F," Post Office Drawer 6250, Chicago. fe3-w145-1t

WANTED—Agents. $15 per day easy! Call and see or send for circulars of our new and wonderful COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE—novel and original—it differs from and is superior to every other package ever before for sale. A SPLENDID GIFT OF JEWELRY [illegible] free with every 100 packages, equivalent to from $10 to $25 profit to the Agent's pocket. Watches, Silver Cups, Gold Lockets, and over 20 varieties of Gold and fashionable Plated and Gold Jewelry are given as prizes, all of which are open for inspection to every purchaser. Price only Twenty-five Cents per package. [illegible] $15 per day with ease. We have the statements of many of our Agents who are now doing it, and why may not you also do the same? The business is LIGHT, RESPECTABLE AND PROFITABLE, and requires but small capital. Give it a trial or at least send for full particulars. We also wish reliable agents to canvass for new styles of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Card Photographs, Steel Engravings and valuable Books, sold only by subscription. C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, 164 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. fe3-s814-3t

WANTED—Information of James Maloney, who came from County Claire, Ireland, to this country, about thirteen years since. When last heard from, about three years since, he was in Davenport, Iowa. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, MRS. MARGARET SAGE, Chicago. fe3-w151-1t

WANTED—Canvassers for a Financial and Commercial Chart. Call at 127 South Water street, between the hours of 11 and 3, or address Post Office Box 3454, Chicago, Ill. fe3-w138-3t

WANTED—A Good Farm. I want to rent a good farm, with or without stock and farming implements, for which I will pay fair rent, or will work the farm on shares, with a view to becoming its purchaser. Address "FARMER," Post Office Drawer 6338, Chicago. fe3-w97-3t

WANTED—Immediately, a situation to go South, by a young man, as Bookkeeper or Clerk; or in almost any remunerative employment. Good references given. Address "A F P," Post Office Drawer 6866, Chicago, Ill. fe3-w111-3t

WANTED—An industrious, energetic business man as a partner, to take an equal interest in a very lucrative and safe business just being established. References given and required. Call for three days at 81 Randolph street, from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M., or address P. O. Box 5800. fe3-w56-3t

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation as Clerk in a merchant's, or other office, where a good knowledge of business might recommend him. He spent eight years in store business in Liverpool, England, and has references from his employers there. Address "J W," Post Office, Evanston, Cook county, Ill. fe3-w60-2t

WANTED—Two furnished rooms, with board, for a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 12 and 7 years. References unexceptionable. Address P. O. Box 1430. fe3-w63-3t

WANTED—Efficient agents in every State and County in the West, to sell "THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT," a history of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, by Horace Greeley. Apply immediately to O. D. SHERWOOD & CO., 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Western Publishers, Box 2015. fe3-w75-3w

WANTED—Barbers. I wish to employ, immediately, six Barbers. They must be good, steady, competent men. Wages $45 per month. Inquire at the Hair Cutting Saloons of the Adams or Richmond Houses, or address BONNER, Post Office Box 4898, Chicago, Ill. fe2-w65-2t

WANTED.—Bookkeeping. A man who has had several years' experience in bookkeeping, and has, also, had considerable experience in selling Dry Goods and Groceries, would like to obtain a situation in either capacity. Address M. S. HANSON. fe2-w70-3t

WANTED—Agents. Good canvassers are making $150 a month in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS and STERLING'S EIGHTY YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Apply to J. N. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block. P. O. Box 2294. fe2-w28-3t

WANTED.—A few good Canvassers to take orders for a work of great merit, devoted chiefly to the "Fine Arts." Apply (where specimens can be seen) to Vriese, Torsion & Co., 117 South Clark street, Room 14, Chicago. Post Office Box 3870. WALTER F. COTTLE, Manager. ja31-w30-1w

WANTED.—No humbug, but the religious truth. I will, for thirty cents, inform any lady or gentleman over sixteen years of age, how they can make, clear of expenses, from $2,000 to $5,000 per year, and how I made $80,000: no capital required. Let every person apply, for the business is refined and honorable. All letters promptly answered. Address C. W. WHITE, Post Office Box 231, Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana. ja31-w39-3t

WANTED—Energetic Agents in every County and Town in Illinois and Indiana, to sell the genuine Fac-Simile of the Emancipation Proclamation. For terms, &c., call on or address with stamp, O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 309. ja30-u815-7t

WANTED—Information of James White, (stone mason) who left Leicester, England, fourteen years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother. Address "SOLDIER," Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, Scottsboro, Ala.

WANTED—Wood Choppers. 100,000 bushels of Charcoal, by the Northwestern Iron Company, at Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., forty-five miles west of Milwaukee, on the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad. The North-western Iron Company, engaged in the manufacture of Pig Iron extensively, will pay at all times the highest price for Choppers and Colliers, or let contracts, large and small, to suit parties. Inquire of F. WILKES, Vice President, at the works, or Col. B. DANIELS, Box 3811, Chicago, for information. F. WILKES, Vice President. ja23-u684-3m

Lost.

LOST.—If the gentleman who found a pair of Spectacles in the Randolph street Car, on last Friday morning, will leave the same at the City Railway office, he will greatly oblige MRS. J. C. MILLER. fe3-w169-1t

LOST.—On Monday, Jan. 31st, a small Scarf Pin, containing the likeness of a lady. The finder will receive a handsome reward by leaving it with J. S. CHILLES, 15 Dearborn street, or with the family at 349 West Lake st. fe3-w165-1t

LOST—Last evening, between Bryan Hall and Eldridge Court, a lady's fine Fur Collar. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. feb-1t

LOST.—$5 Reward. A large black Newfoundland Dog; one toe on left fore foot has been broken; had large tooth on left under side is broken off. I will pay $5 for his return to [illegible] West Randolph street. fe3-w164-1t

LOST.—$25 Reward. Lost, on the 28th ult., a Portmonaie, containing $60, some postal currency, and a ring, on South Water street, between Dearborn and Wells. Finder will receive it at 239 South Water street, or of Hamlin D. Dow. fe3-w168-1t

To Rent.

TO RENT—One large front room, with board, at 137 Fourth avenue—will accommodate two or three gentlemen. Also a suit of front rooms unfurnished to rent with board. fe3-w129-3t

TO RENT—Part of an office on Clark street, suitable for an exchange office. J. L. LEE, 46 Clark street. fe3-w135-1t

TO RENT—To a small, neat, tidy family, at a cash rent of $[illegible], and water rent, per annum. Possession given immediately. The cosiest two-story Dwelling north on Warren street, west of Union Park. Room 18, No. 129 South Clark street. fe3-w135-1t

TO RENT—The basements of 104 and 106 Randolph street. Apply to the present occupants. fe3-w129-1t

TO RENT—Lower part of a two story house to rent and Furniture for sale, suitable for a small family, near the business centre on the West Side. By applying soon a bargain will be given. Apply at 39 North Curtis street.

TO RENT—The building known as the Albany Restaurant, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. It is adapted for a first-class Restaurant, Bar, Billiard Rooms, Wine Cellar, Kitchen and [illegible]. It is one of the best locations in the city and will be rented low, to a good tenant [illegible]. W. H. RODWAY, No. [illegible] Juneau Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—The two story, fireproof store, 48 and 50 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph streets—price $8,000. Also the dwelling house on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren streets, with the lease of ground—price $8,000. Also Lot 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, on Washington street, between Market and Franklin streets, or will lease for a term of years at a low rent. C. H. QUINLAN, 83 South Clark-st. fe3-w151-3t

FOR SALE—A two story frame house of ten rooms and lot, on Taylor street near Halsted. Two brick houses and lots on Harrison street near Halsted. A two story frame house of eight rooms and lot, on Wendell street, North Side. Also, a number of Houses and Lots, Building Lots, River Lots, Farms and Western Lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. fe3-w163-3t

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm two miles southeast of Aurora, 200 acres, all fenced, about one half under cultivation, 25 acres timber, 1½ story house, 18x26, stable, excellent water, small orchard, and a ready market in Aurora for all farm produce. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. fe3-w165-3t

FOR SALE—House and Lot, West Side. No. 19 North Sangamon street, between Lake and Randolph. Lot 40x125. House two story frame. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House on Wilson street, east of Clinton. Ground lease $45, expiring May 1st, 1868; one story and a nice house—$1,000; also, a choice lot, 25x100 feet, on West Washington-st., between Ann and May. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. fe3-w158-3t

FOR SALE—A Farm, situated four miles north of Barrington Station, in Lake county, on the Chicago and N. W. R. R., comprising 233 acres of good land, one half acres of it under cultivation, and forty acres of good meadow land, with a good frame house on the place, 16 by 22 feet. Price, $17 per acre half cash, or $15 per acre cash. Apply to THOMAS WILKINSON, Barrington Station, Cook county. fe3-w129-3t

FOR SALE—Farm for sale, one mile east of Huntley Station, on the G. & C. U. R. R., in McHenry county, Ill. Said farm contains 80 acres of good land, with living water, good House and Barn, and other out buildings, 20 acres of Winter Rye on the ground, and fifty acres of Fall plowing done. Will be sold for $25 per acre. Terms half cash down, balance in yearly installments. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned, on the premises, or of G. R. ALBRO, at Wayne Station, Du Page county, Ill. B. CADY. fe3-w111-13t

FOR SALE—Flouring Mill. A Custom Flouring Mill, with one pair four feet stones, and all late improvements, together with engine and boiler, of sufficient power to drive two or three pairs of stones, the whole in perfect order, is for sale cheap. A portion of the purchase money can remain for four years. The property is situated in Lake County, within a few miles of Chicago. Attached to this is a Saw Mill, in good order and operation. Apply to THOMAS TEED, Libertyville, Ill., or T. W. BAXTER & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 120 acres, ten miles from the Court House, two miles from Jefferson, on the ridge, under a high state of cultivation, good house with cellar under it, barn with basement, wagon house, tenant house, orchard of 300 bearing trees, and living water. It is one of the best farms in Cook County, within half a mile of depot. Apply to [illegible] in Telegraph Building, corner Lake and Clark streets, Room No. 6, of B. H. CHAMBERS. fe3-w78-3t

FOR SALE—125 Lots, constituting Block 28 Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, fronting on West Indiana, Ashley and Fourth-sts. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—The south half of Section 26, 39, 12, consisting of 320 acres of the finest land in Cook County, within half a mile of the Station at Lyons, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. A part of this tract is covered with a handsome growth of wood. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—25 Lots in Block 5, Sampson & Greene's Addition, fronting on Sampson street. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Timber Land in Michigan. W. half Sec. 31, 4 S., 17 W., Berrien County, Michigan, seven miles from St. Joseph, and within two miles of a saw mill. Price $2,700; one-half cash, remainder in one and two years, with seven per cent. interest. One-half the land will be sold for $1,400. For further information address ROCKWELL & CO., LaSalle, Ill.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence and Business Property.

Wabash avenue Marble Dwelling	$13,000
North LaSalle Marble Dwelling	14,000
Wabash avenue, 40x180 foot with house	11,000
Michigan avenue, 25x180 feet, near 12th street	3,250

West Washington Residence and Residence Lots. Union Park frontage 200 feet, and several corners near the Park, one at $50 per foot, south and east front.

Wabash avenue lots, near Harrison street.

Prairie, Indiana, Michigan and Wabash avenues, near Old, and near 16th street and the Lake, $90 to $180 per foot.

West Jackson, Monroe, Randolph, Lake, &c., and a large number of eligible lots in each Division, including full depth lots (180 feet) near Rio Grande and the Lake, for $20 per foot.

Indiana avenue, new house for $3,500.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—The best now in the market, in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House, Hotels and Post Office, yielding from 7 to 8 per cent. ground rent; and 20 per cent. on improvements. Lake, Randolph, Clark, Lasalle, &c., &c. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall. fe3-w73-1w

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. 20,000 acres of Land, on the line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, in Livingston county, Ill. The lands are high and rolling, and are within three miles of Railroad Stations Chatsworth, Forrestville, and five miles from a good Coal Mine, and will be sold cheap, one fifth cash, balance in five or seven annual payments at six per cent. interest. There is a Beet Sugar Manufactory at Chatsworth, in successful operation. No better lands in the State. Address or apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street Chicago, or to J. STILLWELL, ESQ., Chatsworth, Illinois. ja30-u377-3m

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence and Business Property. Brick Dwelling House and Lot corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets. Frame Dwelling House and Lot corner of Pine and Illinois-sts. Lots in Duncan's, Ogden's and Butterfield's Additions. A large Lot on the South Branch, near the Pittsburg Railroad bridge. Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison-sts. By P. GEDDES, Office No. 5, over 17 Wells street.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. 30 Lots for sale on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, near 14th street; all size and depth. 10 Lots on Prairie and Calumet avenues, near 19th street. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Business and Residence Property. 2 Lots 25x170 each on State street near Liberty or Fourteen street, only $70 per foot. 2 Lots on Indiana avenue, near Fourteenth. The above lots for sale very cheap. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Union Park Property Cheap. 50 feet by 130 to alley, fronting on Union Park just south of Washington street, $3,000. 21 feet by 54 feet on Warren street, near Paulina, $1,500. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A first-class residence, 318 Indiana avenue, near Ringgold Place. Lot east front, 50 by 131 feet to an alley, with fine shade in the city. House new and built in best modern style, with brick and stone foundation. This is one of the most desirable residences now offered for sale. Apply on premises.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One twelve inch cylinder thirty inch stroke stationary engine, of the Lawrence Machine Company's make, for sale. New and in perfect order. HURLBUT, BROS. & CO. Office on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad track, one block south of Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A large Millinery and Dress Making establishment; also, the largest Pattern Rooms in the city. Will be sold for cash within a week. For full particulars apply at 84 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Two first-class stores on South Water street. Apply to A. H. BURLEY, No. 9 Ogden's Building.

FOR SALE—A first-class Photograph Gallery, situated on a leading and central thoroughfare in Chicago. To those desirous of securing a good Photographic business, this is a chance seldom to be met with. For further particulars, address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Printing Office. A good Job Printing Office, centrally located, and now doing a good business, is offered for sale low. The presses are all in good working order, and the type is mostly new. The office cost new, about $4,000, but will be sold for less, for cash. For particulars, address "TYPO," Post Office Box 465, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon. A rare chance. The proprietor, having business calling him away from the city, wishes to dispose of the CABINET Saloon, 68 Randolph street, near State. This is a first-class Saloon, one of the best fitted up in the city, doing a first-rate business, and offers a rare chance to any one wishing to engage in the business. CHAS. W. PATTEN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store, fixtures and good will, in a good location. The best reasons given for selling. Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Safe. A second-hand Herring's Safe, to be sold at a bargain. Address P. O. Box [illegible], or apply at [illegible] South Water street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, to close consignment, 600 bu. in bulk; also, 400 bbls. in good shipping order, Neshannock, Peach Blow and Prince Albert Potatoes. Inquire of HILL, CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—The furniture, good will, and lease of a first-class boarding house, now having between forty and fifty boarders, and centrally located on Wabash avenue. For particulars apply at 65 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, now in successful operation. The machine tools are all nearly new, and in complete order. The Foundry is capable of making three tons of Castings per day, and is fully employed. In connection with the Machine Shop is a Pattern Shop, and a good assortment of Patterns for Steam Engines and general Machinery, which is the class of work the Shop has been engaged in for the last twelve years. This is an excellent opening for any party wishing to [illegible] good reputation for doing first-class work. Capital required, from Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Dollars. Reasons for selling, the owner wishes to change his location. For particulars, address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or to Hire. One Eight Horse power Portable Engine, on Trucks. Also, two heavy Quarry Bars, and one Rotary Pump for sale. Inquire at Excelsior Iron Works, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets. CARLILE MASON.

FOR SALE—On long time or to Lease, the property known as the Union Salt Docks, on the South Branch, in lots to suit purchasers or lessees. Also, lots on Wilson and Marshall streets near Canal street, fronting the river. [illegible] balance on five years time, if desired. Apply to Dr. BRAINARD, 40 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first-class Tubular Boiler, about 15 horse power, in perfect order, can be seen running for three days, at R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with Board, may be obtained at 223 South Clark street, a few moments walk from the Court House. fe3-w129-1t

BOARDING.—A pleasant furnished and unfurnished room, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, can be had at No. 80 Michigan street, near Rush street bridge. Also, a few gentlemen accommodated.

BOARDING—A few day and weekly boarders can be accommodated with good board by applying at 65 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family, [illegible] from the Court House. [illegible] location (South Side). Best reference given. Call at 88 South Jackson street.

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell [illegible]

WANTED—$60 a Month. We want Agents at $60 a month [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ITALIAN OPERA. Director ... J. Grau. This WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 3, Verdi's famous opera, IL TROVATORE. M'lle Vera Lorini, Leonora; M'me Fischer; Sig. Steffani; Sig. Morelli, Conte di Luna. Conductor and Musical Director, Sig. Muzio. TO-MORROW LA SONNAMBULA. Admission $1.00. Reserved Seats [illegible]. Second Tier 50 cents. Doors open at 7¼. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

BRYAN HALL. Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 5th & 6th, THE CELEBRATED CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY, Assisted by EMMA J. NICHOLS, The charming New England Songstress will appear as above. For Two Evenings Only! Tickets 25 cents. Can be obtained at Root & Cady's, Higgins' Music Store, and at the Principal Hotels. Grand Matinee on SATURDAY at 2 P. M., for the accommodation of families.

GET READY FOR THE GRAND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL. Skating for Six Splendid Prizes, AND GAME AT BASE BALL, AT THE OGDEN SKATING PARK SOON. fe3-w161-4t

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK ... Sole Lessee and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD ... Stage Manager. RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, OF THE Celebrated Vocalist, TONY PASTOR! Brilliant Programme TO-NIGHT. SCALE OF PRICES: Pit; Dress Circle and Parquette; Private Boxes; Single Seats in Private Boxes. ja31-1w

NOW ON EXHIBITION, A GALLERY OF 200 Original Oil Paintings, By eminent Living Artists, and Originals by the Old Masters, collected during the last thirty years, at 107 Lake Street. Open from 9 A. M. till dusk. Admission—25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. N. B.—Will be open five or six weeks.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st, and every evening during the week. A splendid programme. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Private Boxes $3.00. Matinee on SATURDAY, for the benefit of Soldiers' Families, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. R. M. DINGESS, Agent.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. The First Annual Festival and Banquet OF APOLLO COMMANDERY No. 1, K.T. (V. L. HURLBUT, E. C.) Will be held at the Briggs House, Chicago, TUESDAY EVENING, February 9th, A. D. 1864, A. O. 746. All Sir Knights in this and adjoining States are courteously invited. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: V. L. HURLBUT, B. F. PATRICK, W. M. EGAN, J. A. MONTGOMERY, JAMES SMITH, A. M. BENNETT, GEO. W. PETTEE. The Festival is to be confined exclusively to Knights Templar and their Ladies. Sir Knights will appear in full dress uniform. Tickets $5, to be had of the Committee.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. THIS EVENING, FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL PHYSICAL ARTICULALIST, W. H. LESTER. ROBINSON WILL RIDE FOUR BLOODED HORSES. 42 PERFORMERS, Including Burrows, Kelly, Bordeax and Carr, CHAMPION GYMNASTS. Benefit of the Poor of Chicago on Friday night.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. One week longer of the Great Roaring Black Sea Lion Old Neptune. The Invisible Lady is expected next week, on Monday, February 1st. Hours of exhibition, daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 A. M. until 9½ P. M. Admission to all the Rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER Three Lectures BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION —AT— BRYAN HALL, February 2d, 3d and 4th. Doors open at ¼ before 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Sale of tickets at the door not to commence till twenty minutes before 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Sale of Reserved Seats continued every day at the office of Geo. R. Chittenden, Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, 166 Lake street. ja31-w15-9t

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL of the Chicago Turngemeinde at their new and most elegant Hall, on North Clark street, near Chicago avenue, On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9th, 1864. Full programme will appear in a few days. THE COMMITTEE.

PHŒNIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely [illegible]. WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors. no23-p744-3m

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 3d and 4th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a large invoice of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, Wool Shirts and Drawers, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. ALSO—AN INVOICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Superior New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c., AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, Feb. 5th, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at our salesroom, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a general assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. TRADE SALE OF Hardware, Files, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., we shall sell at our salesroom [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] 100 Crates of [illegible] AT AUCTION [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

THE NEWS.

RENTING PLANTATIONS.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

AMUSEMENTS. The Opera.